

Botha Cautious on Vote by UN, But Firm on Plans for Namibia

By John F. Burns
PRETORIA, South Africa, Oct. 1 (UPI) — Prime Minister Pieter Botha reacted cautiously yesterday to the United Nations Security Council's resolution on South-West Africa, saying that while the South African government had no wish to challenge the world it would not allow other nations "to chase us around."

Mr. Botha referred briefly to the issue when he returned to his administrative capital for the first time yesterday since his election in Cape Town two days ago. He told a welcoming crowd at a military air base outside the city that South Africa would remain cooperative but resolute in its dealings with the world.

"While we do not think we can fight the whole world, I want to give those who think they can chase us around this assurance," he said. "Don't underestimate our determination to stay in this country, don't underestimate our will to safeguard South Africa and the integrity of its borders, and don't underestimate our will to keep this an orderly community of nations."

He added: "As far as South-West Africa is concerned, don't underestimate our determination to keep peace so that the territory can find its way to self-determination in an orderly way."

UN Resolution
Mr. Botha's remarks followed the Security Council's approval Friday of the detailed plan for black majority rule in South-West Africa that the Pretoria government has sidestepped. The UN vote, with the support of the United States and four other Western nations that have been deeply involved in negotiations on the issue, contained the implied threat of punitive action if South Africa continues to balk the plan.

The resolution instructed Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim to report back to the Security Council by Oct. 23 on the implementation of the plan. The implication was

that African members would press for economic sanctions against the Pretoria government unless it abandoned its plan to hold a go-it-alone election in the territory beginning Dec. 4.

Although Mr. Botha's remarks were regarded as inconclusive, diplomats here have concluded that there is effectively no prospect that he will abandon or defer the December election. As defense minister in the Cabinet of outgoing Prime Minister John Vorster, Mr. Botha was the strongest voice against acceptance of the U.N. plan, calling it a scheme to hand

Police in Milan Arrest Leading Brigade Suspect

MILAN, Oct. 1 (AP) — Police today arrested Antonio Savino, one of Italy's most wanted terrorists, after a shootout and chase in which he and a police officer were seriously wounded.

Savino, who escaped from jail in June, 1977, was described as a member of the Red Brigades, the group which kidnapped and killed former premier Aldo Moro last spring.

The name and photograph of Savino, who formerly worked at the Fiat plant in Turin, were included in a list of 18 terrorists circulated nationally by the government the day after Mr. Moro's kidnapping on March 16.

Police said they have evidence that Savino had a role in a recent wave of bombings and ambushes claimed by the Red Brigades. They said an unidentified woman was found and arrested in the apartment where he was living. Police said they also found weapons and various unspecified documents.

Another person was arrested in what police described as a hideout in another part of Milan. They did not elaborate.

the territory over to "the forces of darkness."

The diplomats' view was strengthened by the reaction of two other officials closely involved in the dispute. Foreign Minister Rolf Botha told reporters that the UN vote made no difference to the government's election plan, and the South African official who rules the territory, Administrator-General Marthinus Steyn, warned against any attempt to upset the vote.

Warning to UN
"It is not the will of the international community that is the determining factor, it is the will of the people of South-West Africa," Mr. Steyn said in Bloemfontein, the territorial capital. "I do not think that South Africa will ever allow the international community to impose its will unilaterally on an unwilling South-West African population."

He added: "My expectation is that these gentlemen [on the Security Council], hopefully moved by reason, will not attempt to implement any decision of theirs until they have been apprised of the will of the people of the territory, and they will abide by that will, whatever it may be."

Announcing the election 10 days ago, Mr. Vorster said that the winning party would have the choice of proceeding to independence on its own or accepting the UN plan. This would require the removal of all but 1,500 of the troops South Africa maintains in the territory, a cease-fire with guerrillas of the South-West Africa People's Organization, and internationally supervised elections.

Even if the UN holds off punitive action until the result of the December vote is known, the outlook for eventual implementation of its scheme is not bright. In the face of an expected boycott of the vote by three of the four major parties, including the South-West Africa People's Organization, the election is almost certain to be won by the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, a conservative grouping closely aligned with Pretoria.



PROTEST IN U.S. — Britain's cruiser-helicopter carrier Blake arrives in San Francisco to a protest by the Irish Republic Committee, which picketed and carried its message on a British double-decker. The Blake and 10 other British Navy ships arrived Thursday.

Denies Rejection of Rhodesians' Visit U.S. Still Weighing Smith Visa Request

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 (UPI) — The State Department reversed itself today and said no decision had been made on the application by Prime Minister Ian Smith of Rhodesia for a visa to visit the United States.

The State Department reaction came after Sen. S.I. Hayakawa, R-Calif., expressed disappointment with the department's apparent decision not to issue visitors' visas to Mr. Smith and members of his transitional government.

The State Department called it an apparent misunderstanding and said the request was still under review.

Sen. Hayakawa and 26 other senators had invited Mr. Smith and 14 other Rhodesian officials for a one-week visit to the United States so that they could explain their government and seek U.S. support in their struggle against black nationalist guerrillas. The visit was to have taken them to Washington and New York beginning tomorrow.

News Conference Set

Sen. Hayakawa said he and some of the other senators would hold a news conference tomorrow to "make known our feelings on this."

Asked if he were disappointed,

Sen. Hayakawa said, "Yes, I am."

He declined additional comment. The senator said he was called yesterday and informed by a State Department official of the decision.

State Department spokesman Ken Brown said today that there must have been a "misunderstanding" over the Smith visa.

"We haven't turned it down," he said. "We have it under active consideration and we will make it a decision. We are reviewing it in the context of the situation in light of developments in southern Africa."

Sen. Hayakawa said he was puzzled by Mr. Brown's statement. "It was a Mr. Newsom in the State Department who said they specifically had decided not to issue visas yesterday," he said.

Observers said if the visas were granted, the United States could be in violation of a 1968 United Nations resolution, subscribed to by the United States, that makes it illegal for UN members to allow the entry of persons bearing Rhodesian passports.

But Vows to Serve Out Term Somoza Clears Mediation Of U.S., 2 Latin Nations

MANAGUA, Oct. 1 (UPI) — President Anastasio Somoza has announced his acceptance of the mediation of the United States and two Latin American nations in the Nicaraguan political crisis, but vowed again to serve out his term until 1981.

"I have accepted the friendly cooperation of the United States, Guatemala and the Dominican Republic to listen to the problems of the government and the opposition of Nicaragua," he said on Friday night. "I hope this process will begin as soon as possible. He did not indicate when that might be."

Gen. Somoza's 30-minute nationwide radio and television address was his first since this month's civil war between the Sandinista guerrillas and his National Guard.

Even while the president was talking during curfew hours in Managua, more bombs exploded to underscore the violent opposition to the Somoza regime.

In his hard-hitting speech, Gen. Somoza blamed the governments of Venezuela, Panama, Costa Rica and Cuba for fomenting the violence in his country. He said he held Nicaraguan politicians, businessmen, the clergy and the opposition press responsible for the bloodbath.

Abuse by Press Charged
Of the opposition press, he said it had "abused public freedoms and sown hatred among Nicaraguans by making adventures out of bomb throwers and idealizing armed struggle."

He praised his National Guard, which witnesses said committed many atrocities during the fighting, for "saving us from a greater catastrophe — a prolonged conflict between brothers."

Gen. Somoza called on the opposition to stop fomenting violence and organize a real political party to contest the elections of 1981. "Only votes can elect my successor," he said.

U.S. officials in the Nicaraguan capital earlier Friday expressed optimism that Gen. Somoza would

agree to mediation by five nations, led by the United States.

However, Gen. Somoza did not mention the nations of Costa Rica and Colombia, which earlier were mentioned as possible participants.

New skirmishes in Managua and along the southern Nicaraguan border with Costa Rica — the first fighting since the fall of guerrilla-held Esteli to government troops Sept. 22 — underscored the urgency of the U.S. peace initiative.

The local guard commander at San Carlos, a border town on the eastern shores of Lake Nicaragua, informed headquarters in Managua that his troops suffered no casualties in an exchange of gunfire with Sandinista guerrillas.

Mediators Accept Task

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 (AP) — The United States, Guatemala and the Dominican Republic have informed the Organization of American States that they are willing to mediate a solution to Nicaragua's political crisis, OAS Secretary-General Alejandro Orfila announced today.

Washington said the five-nation mediation effort was a response to the violence in Nicaragua, which has killed more than 10,000 people since the July 1978 election.

Cardinals Seek Another Italian Pastor (Continued from Page 1)

finding someone active and fit, many cardinals may still shy at the prospect of electing a pope who would reign for the next 20 years or more.

If age is not considered a serious drawback, Cardinal Corrado Ursi

Crowds View Pope's Body

(Continued from Page 1)
Rome today from Australia, where he had been on a business trip. "The Lord established that he should become pope but He also wished it to be a short time," he said, choked with emotion. "For us it was a heartbreaking sorrow, but the Lord knows what He wants."

Cardinal Timothy Manning of Los Angeles said on arrival: "Pope

A Weekend of Carnage

Worst Fighting in 2 Years Takes Heavy Beirut Toll

From Wire Dispatches

BEIRUT, Oct. 1 — After the worst Beirut fighting in two years yesterday, shelling and shooting incidents continued today throughout East Beirut and its suburbs despite a cease-fire between Syrian troops and Christian militiamen. Full-scale battles did not resume, however.

Civilian casualties were estimated to have exceeded 200 dead and wounded since Wednesday. Hospitals and morgues in East Beirut were crisscrossed with victims. During the cease-fire lull, more than 30 bodies were reportedly pulled from under buildings in Ashrafieh that had been flattened by artillery and rocket fire.

The truce had been arranged on the telephone yesterday by President Elias Sarkis and Syrian President Hafez al-Assad, as clouds of black and white smoke from shelling by heavy artillery, rocket launchers and anti-aircraft guns obliterated large sections of the Beirut skyline.

The clashes involved a broader area of Beirut and the suburbs, as well as the use of heavier-caliber weapons, than in any of the fighting between Christian militiamen and Syrian peacekeeping troops to date.

There was no reliable casualty count. The official radio reported "numerous victims" of the bombardment, and cars were seen rushing to hospitals yesterday even in relatively quiet West Beirut. The firing died down in the afternoon amid reports of the efforts to arrange the cease-fire.

Suburb Encircled

A Christian spokesman blamed the Syrians for today's partial resumption. Witnesses said that the fighting spread to the southern Christian suburb of Hadath, which the Syrians have encircled and shelled since Wednesday.

Officials of Camille Chamoun's National Liberal Party said that militiamen had inflicted 400 Syrian casualties since the conflict erupted again with new intensity on Wednesday, while losing only five men themselves. Independent observers estimated that Syrian losses were less and militia losses higher.

The mood of the capital was grim, with banks and offices closed, the inhabitants of hard-hit Christian East Beirut and its suburbs holed up in shelters and cellars, and most residents of largely Moslem West Beirut locked up in their homes.

Heavy booms echoed yesterday through the deserted streets of the capital. At the airport, flights were canceled or delayed. Shells slammed into the empty waters of the port throwing up great fountains.

Same Question

On almost everyone's lips was the same question: Is this the blowup that people predicted after the Camp David summit?

Diplomats saw two explanations for the eruption. Either the militias hoped to provoke Israeli intervention on their side against the Syrians now that Egypt has been neutralized by the Camp David accord, or the Syrians sought to undermine the accord, while there was still time, by escalating the violence in Lebanon.

There was a third, more parochial explanation for the latest flare-up, which appeared more plausible while not necessarily excluding other motivations.

The mandate of the Syrian-dominated Arab Deterrent Force, charged with security here since the end of the civil war, comes up for renewal at the end of October. There is strong opposition from the main rightist Christian parties to extension of the Syrians' stay, in view of the heavy bombardment of Christian quarters since the beginning of July.

President Sarkis, who is nominal head of the Arab forces, delayed asking them to stay on for another six-month term in hope of reaching a political settlement with the defiant Christian parties. But when no agreement was forthcoming, Mr. Sarkis said in a firm address to the nation a week ago that the Arab forces must stay on until the Lebanese Army could be rebuilt.

Former President Chamoun, leader of the coalition of rightist Christian parties known as the Lebanese Front, again declared that the mandate of the Arab forces should not be renewed and that the Syrian troops must leave Lebanon.

On Thursday, Mr. Chamoun served what was interpreted as a 24-hour ultimatum to the government to announce that it would not ask the Syrian forces to stay on. Since then there has been an intensification of fire from both sides, with the fighting spreading to the north and to the southern hills.

For the first time, the militias were reported to be using heavy artillery in positions in North Beirut suburbs. The Syrians responded by trying to knock out the artillery.

Leading Gaullist Loses Paris Seat In the Assembly

PARIS, Oct. 1 (AP) — A leading Paris Gaullist politician, Christian de La Malene, today lost the National Assembly seat from the city's 14th Arrondissement that he has held since 1958 to a Socialist opponent in a special election here.

Mrs. Edwige Avic polled 12,944, or 53.99 percent, to 11,032, or 46.01 percent for Mr. de La Malene. His defeat had been expected since he trailed Mrs. Avic in first round balloting last Sunday.

He had held the seat at the March general elections by only 57 votes against Mrs. Avic. She successfully appealed the ballot to the Constitutional Council over irregularities, and won the new vote.

Mr. de La Malene remains a Paris city councillor. He is a close advisor of Mayor Jacques Chirac and is acknowledged as a leading expert on the city's finances.

French Trains Slowed

PARIS, Oct. 1 (AP) — Only 30 percent of main-line trains operated out of here today, and there were heavy cuts in regional services because of a strike of several railmen's unions. The strike was due to last through Wednesday morning.

WEATHER

ALGARVE	20	68	overcast	MADRID	17	63	overcast
AMSTERDAM	11	52	overcast	MILAN	20	68	fair
ANKARA	19	66	fair	MONTREAL	11	52	cloudy
ATHENS	24	75	cloudy	MOSCOW	13	55	cloudy
BEIRUT	29	84	fair	MUNICH	3	37	showers
BELGRADE	21	70	rain	NICE	7	45	rain
BERLIN	13	55	cloudy	NEW YORK	23	73	cloudy
BRUSSELS	16	61	rain	OSLO	19	64	fair
BUDAPEST	22	72	rain	PARIS	14	57	rain
CASABLANCA	22	72	overcast	PRAGUE	9	48	overcast
COPENHAGEN	10	50	overcast	ROME	19	64	overcast
COSTA DEL SOL	27	81	fair	SOBRIA	19	64	overcast
DUBLIN	16	61	fair	STOCKHOLM	8	46	fair
EDINBURGH	12	54	rain	TEHRAN	30	86	fair
FLORENCE	18	64	overcast	TEL AVIV	29	84	fair
FRANKFURT	10	50	overcast	TOKYO	20	68	fair
GENEVA	11	52	rain	TUNIS	25	77	overcast
HELSINKI	6	43	rain	VIENNA	13	55	overcast
ISTANBUL	21	70	fair	WARSAW	10	50	cloudy
LAS PALMAS	24	75	fair	WASHINGTON	23	73	cloudy
LISBON	22	72	fair	ZURICH	10	50	cloudy
LONDON	15	59	cloudy				
LOS ANGELES	21	70	cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 7PM GMT; all others at 12PM GMT.)

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Lower Fares Foreseen

CAB Moves to Expand Air Routes Across U.S.

By Carol Shifrin

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 (WP) — The Civil Aeronautics Board has taken steps to authorize new air routes between the east and west coasts of the United States with lower one-way fares and no restriction on the number of flights.

The lowest restricted one-way coach fare from here to California is \$207 with an increase in the off-peak period. The lowest scheduled fare available to California is \$207 for a round-trip — but only for passengers who fly during the middle of the week, leave after 9 p.m., buy their tickets 30 days in advance and stay away between 7 and 45 days.

At its meeting Friday, members of the board instructed their senior staff to draw up a formal order that would:

- Add at least three new airlines to four popular cross-country routes from Washington and New York to Los Angeles and San Francisco — to compete with the existing three: American Airlines, United Airlines and Trans World Airlines.
- Give two charter airlines the authority to operate domestically scheduled services for the first time. One is World Airways, which has been seeking CAB approval to offer low-fare scheduled transcontinental service for more than 10 years. Its first proposal in 1967 was for a \$75 one-way fare.
- Give Pan American World Airways its first mainland domestic routes.

The board's tentative decision in this case draws together many of the pro-competition threads that have appeared in other recent decisions.

Instead of its usual practice of doing out a route to a single carrier, the board has opted to grant route authority to a number of airlines, to be used or not used as they determine. The CAB also decided to place no restrictions or conditions on the new authority, allowing the airlines to decide which airports to use, what fares to charge and how often to fly.

Besides World Airways, Capital International Airlines was selected tentatively for the new routes. World Airways originally asked the CAB for permission to fly across the country from airports generally considered under-used. It proposed a trip from Newark and Baltimore-Washington to Oakland and Ontario in California. CAB members appeared to be unanimous that the airlines should be able to fly to and from any airport they select.

More Travelers Expected

Besides its impact on the price of transcontinental air travel, the board's decision — expected to be final by late next month — could also affect the entire domestic price structure. CAB officials believe that the decision could bring even more travelers to the air that the 4 million who fly across the United States each year. It might also have a significant impact on the three major U.S. carriers.

Pan Am's first domestic route will be between New York and California. Pan Am told the CAB that it would offer a general coach fare 25 percent below the current price, approximately \$300, and would have a standby fare of 50 percent.

The board members decided to discuss later whether to give World Airways a head start of six months

or a year on its new routes before letting in the other airlines. But their discussion Friday indicated that such a plan would not get a majority. World Airways is seeking a three-year head start.

"In a way, they deserve it," Chairman Alfred Kahn said. "They've been around 10 years with this innovative proposal."

On the other hand, he said, the board has favored competition and stimulation of the marketplace as much as possible to give airline management more decision-making power. The cross-country routes would offer the "clearest possible test of the efficacy of competition," he said.

World Airways' original application in 1967 was dismissed as "stale" after five years.

World Airways refilled the application — with a slightly higher fare proposal — and was told by the CAB that the law did not permit scheduled authority to a charter airline. Their airline sued and won an appeals court decision that the CAB could legally consider the application.

The board's actions in the World Airways matter became one of the examples used by proponents of deregulation to show that the practices, procedures and policies of the board needed updating.

Wins Cheers at Black Caucus Dinner

Carter Pledges Full Support of Young

By David S. Broder and Warren Brown

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 (WP) — President Carter told a cheering audience at the Congressional Black Caucus dinner last night that Andrew Young would be ambassador to the United Nations "as long as I am president and he wants to stay there."

Mr. Carter praised the controversial former congressman and pledged to a crowd of several thousand that he is determined to have their top legislative priority, the Humphrey-Hawkins full employment bill, pass this year.

Mr. Carter's pledge on the jobs legislation — confirming a pledge

he made in the second of his two meetings with black caucus members last week — drew little applause.

But he roused the 4,000 diners when he turned to foreign policy and praised the much-criticized Mr. Young as "a man who's not afraid to speak out when he sees something wrong."

That brought the diners to their feet. And they were back up again, applauding, when Mr. Carter said: "I don't know of anyone in the administration of Jimmy Carter who has done more for our country throughout the world than Andy Young."

"Even if you hadn't stood up for that," Mr. Carter added, "I was going to tell you that as long as I

am president and Andy Young is willing to stay there, he'll be the United Nations ambassador."

Mr. Carter's praise of the former Atlanta congressman, whose free-wheeling comments have drawn frequent criticism inside and outside the administration, appeared to end whatever chill had developed from the criticism of his alleged lack of commitment to the Humphrey-Hawkins bill.

But Rep. John Conyers Jr., D-Mich., who stormed out of the White House last week in a disagreement with Mr. Carter over the issue, boycotted the dinner.

Rep. Parren Mitchell, D-Md., black caucus chairman, said that Rep. Conyers had told him that he would attend no more public ceremonies until the full employment bill was passed.

Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., who spoke to the twin dinners, meeting in two Washington hotels, just after Mr. Carter, said that he sympathized with Rep. Conyers' appeal for a "Camp David summit" to speed passage of the bill. "I've been trying to get there for years myself," Sen. Kennedy said.

He made another teasing reference to his rumored status as a 1980 challenger to Mr. Carter's re-election. "I have my differences with President Carter," he said, "but I didn't think they'd put us in different hotels."

Kennedy Suggestion

More seriously, Sen. Kennedy trumped Mr. Carter's pledge to break the Senate deadlock on approval of the House-passed full employment bill by suggesting that it could be done by attaching it to the tax reduction bill on the Senate floor.

White House officials expressed skepticism that such a tactic would work. Both Sen. Kennedy and Mr. Carter promised to press ahead on social legislation aimed at reducing unemployment and improving urban life. But Mr. Carter, as he has been doing in his recent speeches, gave almost equal emphasis to the battle against inflation.

The crowd seemed less worried about Mr. Carter's program than by the symbolism of his praise for Ambassador Young and other black appointees in his administration.

At the end of his speech, Mr. Carter called up from the audience Rosa Parks, the black woman whose refusal to give up her seat on the bus launched the Montgomery, Ala., bus boycott. The president embraced her and again the hall was filled with cheers.

By the time Mr. Carter left with a final, "Right on!" to the crowd, the tensions that had preceded the dinner seemed forgotten.



VIOLENCE AT NAZI RALLY — An anti-Nazi demonstrator takes a punch in the head from one of six self-styled Nazis at a planned rally at a park in Santa Rosa, Calif. Four policemen were injured and seven persons were arrested when an angry crowd prevented the Nazis from entering the park. The protesters charged through lines of policemen to attack the six Nazis, who were apparently the only persons who turned out to support their own rally.

A Way to Please Special-Interest Groups

Tax Breaks a Favorite Tactic of Senators

By Art Pine

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 (WP) — It is not true that, as the saying goes, Congress likes nothing better than to cut taxes for the average American. The lawmakers relish one thing more dearly — the chance to hand out tax breaks for favorite industries and special-interest groups.

That reality was underscored last week in the Senate Finance Committee's markup of the tax bill. The panel members were faced with the need to temper the House-passed bill so that the president would not veto it — and to do it quickly so that Congress could pass it before adjournment in mid-October.

Sen. Russell Long, D-La., who usually is not opposed to panel members' straying, cautioned senators to use some discretion this time in pushing for narrow-interest amendments and at least to wait until they had dealt with the major provisions of the bill.

Instead, however, the Finance Committee became a virtual feeding trough for special-interest groups, with members brushing aside the broader issues of tax relief for individuals to bring up tax breaks for individual industries and firms.

3 Dozen Proposals

Before the two-week markup session was over, the committee had acted on about three dozen extraneous or narrow-interest proposals, from a \$7 million tax break for Texas International Airlines to a new investment credit for horse breeders.

At the end, Sen. Long had all he could do to tear the senators away from special-interest legislation to concentrate on the key issue of how to make up for the House bill's slighting of low and lower-middle-income taxpayers. The giveaway helped but the budget.

The movement for special-interest legislation began early with a series of proposals by Sen. Floyd Haskell, D-Colo. Sen. Long had hoped to act early on revamping the House bill to give more to lower-income taxpayers as a tradeoff for larger cuts in capital gains taxes. Then individual amendments could come.

But Sen. Haskell, who is in a close election race this year, insisted on bringing up largely meaningless proposals requiring the Internal Revenue Service to study ways to help elderly persons fill out their income-tax returns and on voting immediately, so he could go home to campaign.

That opened the door. Before the

markup ended, the committee had considered amendments to benefit two chicken farmers in Maine and Arkansas, provide tax breaks for manufacturers of freight cars, study possible relief for companies required to install health or safety equipment, exempt restaurant owners from having to report tips that their waiters receive from charge-account customers and impose a surtax whenever the budget grows by more than 2 percent a year after adjustment for inflation.

Also considered were amendments to authorize the experimental chartering of state-run stock-ownership plans, provide inflation adjustments for income taxes by citizens of Alaska and Hawaii, phase out the federal tax on slot machines, enable owners of pig pens to qualify for the investment tax credit, liberalize the tax credit for the elderly and stop taxing workers on education grants provided by their employers.

Other proposals were to allow an extra \$500 exemption to the disabled, revamp several pension provisions, provide new tax breaks for utilities, allow faster write-offs for water-purification facilities, make permanent some changes in the treatment of intangible drilling costs by oil producers, bail E.F. Hutton & Co. and other securities firms out of a bind on the refunding of tax-exempt industrial bonds and revamp the welfare system according to a plan by Sen. Daniel Patrick Moynihan, D-N.Y.

The Republicans on the committee proposed to cut taxes 33 percent over three years, reduce the corporate tax rate to 40 percent and index the tax system for inflation lost early in the markup. But Republicans insisted on three and four votes — wasting additional time.

With the exception of the Republican tax-cutting measures, most of these special-interest provisions passed. The committee's major restraint was made Thursday night when Sen. Long rejected a move by Sen. Moynihan and Sen. Robert Packwood, R-Ore., to push through a fat tax break for fundraising organizations. The measure would have added \$2.5 billion to the cost of the tax bill.

Even the corporate lobbyists present laughed sheepishly when Sen. Spark Matsunaga, D-Hawaii, said: "We have given so much to affluent taxpayers and some industries, Mr. Chairman, but we have neglected those who deal with recycling." Sen. Matsunaga then proposed a new tax break for the recycling industry.

Not all of these tax breaks are groundless. Indeed, a few may have considerable merit when time and budget considerations are not a problem.

And it is easy to see why these special-interest provisions have so much appeal for individual lawmakers. With a tax cut for the mass of citizens, he has to share the credit with 534 other lawmakers. With a special break for constituents, the thanks is due to him alone.

Japanese Called on Tiles

TOKYO, Oct. 1 (Reuters) — Seven members of Japan's 34-man Imperial Guard were officially admonished last week for playing Mah-Jongg while they were supposed to be guarding Emperor Hirohito, the police said.

Both houses have passed bills that would defer the foreign income tax filing deadline, until Nov. 15, has been granted to Americans overseas, the Internal Revenue Service has announced.

According to a spokesman, the new extension — the third this year — was granted because Congress still is considering legislation that would completely revise the taxation of U.S. citizens abroad.

Both bills in question contain special deductions for housing, education, and cost-of-living (the latter applying only to spendable income) with the House bill more generous in each case.

The House bill also includes an income exclusion for those Americans not resident in Western Europe and Canada, plus a number of other deductions not in the Senate bill.

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Palestinians Claim Camp David Pacts Forgot Them

By Marvyn Howe
BEIRUT, Oct. 1 (NYT) — Palestinians from the narrow alleys of Borge Barajni refugee camp to the sophisticated residential quarters of West Beirut feel bitterly that they were forgotten at Camp David.

There is a dominant mood of disappointment among exiled Palestinians here, those who are not militants of any guerrilla organization, because they had believed that any kind of framework for a comprehensive Middle East peace would have to include them.

Conversations with a cross section of Lebanon's 400,000 Palestinians revealed a general rejection of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat as their spokesman, and deep disillusionment by what is seen as his willingness "to sacrifice Palestinian rights for the sands of Sinai."

There were expressions of firm support for the Palestine Liberation Organization as the only representative of the Palestinians, but suggestions that it should revise its policy. Opinions differed on what the PLO should do next.

Some did say that the PLO would have to "take new steps," but they declined to say what these could be. There was little echo of the recent exhortations to violence, and threats against U.S. interests, by some Palestinian guerrilla leaders.

The overall feeling was that the PLO and its allies should strive for a collective Arab stand in peace negotiations at Geneva or at the United Nations.

It was also suggested that perhaps now was the time for the PLO to transform itself into a "Palestine" government in exile, to preclude other voices from speaking for the Palestinians.

In a self-built cement house in Borge Barajni refugee camp, a 45-year-old teacher from near Haifa talked about Camp David with neighbors over Pepsi-Cola and tea.

"President Carter and Sadat have been saying that the Palestinians are the heart of the problem, but they forgot the majority of us at Camp David," said the teacher,

who works for the UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees. He asked not to be named.

Sadat Blamed

He said that no one in the camp believed there was anything in the accord for the Palestinians. He acknowledged, however, that the Israeli agreement to give up the settlements in Sinai was "a good sign."

He blamed Mr. Sadat "more than the U.S." for not insisting on PLO participation in the peace talks as representative of the Palestinians.

"The PLO must change its policy

now, it must make a government and get the world to recognize it and even Begin would have to deal with it," the teacher said. His neighbors nodded in full agreement.

A 41-year-old barber in the Sabra-Shatila refugee camp said that everybody in the camp was disappointed in Camp David because they had been convinced that Mr. Sadat would not come back and face the Palestinians with empty hands.

Territorial Expansion

"The only good thing about Camp David is that it may prevent the Israelis from any further territorial expansion," the barber said, expressing doubts that they would leave their present settlements.

A butcher in his early 30s spoke angrily in a nearby shop. "Who gave Sadat the right to negotiate in our name? He has sold us for a little Sinai sand. He can negotiate for Sinai but not Palestine."

Nor did he trust Mr. Carter, "because the U.S. gives the Israelis the best guns and the best planes. We don't have American planes that attacked our people in southern Lebanon."

The PLO should revise its policy, the butcher declared, insisting that anyone who went along with the Camp David accord should be branded a traitor.

'Not Minors'

In a cafe on Moslem West Beirut's bustling New Street, Khalil Ibrahim, a 35-year-old house painter from Nablus on the West Bank of the Jordan, was indignant. "We are not minors to need Sadat to speak for us. Why don't they invite the PLO to join the negotiations?"

He said he still had hope that the United States would do something, because many people in America supported the Palestinians. "President Carter is the first person who really tried to find a solution, but I don't know what kind of solution he means," he said skeptically.

Karim Zebbani, 40, from Ramallah, who owns a specialty grocery in fashionable Ras Beirut, insisted that Mr. Sadat could not negotiate in the name of the Palestinians nor give the Israelis the security that they wanted in Palestine. Because they are under Israeli occupation, West Bank Arabs should refuse to cooperate with Israel, he said.

"The PLO has to revise its planning after Camp David. They should not join the Sadat-Begin talks but work for a Geneva peace conference, because there cannot be a fair and final solution without guarantees from both the United States and the Soviet Union."

Commercial Flights

Under the Camp David framework, Egypt will use their Sinai air bases only for commercial aviation, not military. It is not inconceivable that the United States may end up helping Egypt equip those bases for commercial operations, although this is not covered in the accord.

The two Sinai bases the PLO is giving up are part of a network of five major ones for the nation's military planes.

Government officials said Friday that Israel's new Negev bases will be primarily for fighters. These bases will keep watch not only for Egyptian aircraft but ultimately for the 60 F-15 fighters that the United States has agreed to sell to Saudi Arabia.

Israeli officials have been emphasizing lately that their facilities at Etzion go beyond landing and maintaining warplanes, and include a vast intelligence complex that will be difficult and costly to move.

How much the new air bases in the Negev will cost is still guesswork, with Pentagon officials sticking to their original wide-range estimate of between \$150 million to \$500 million for each base.

Mr. Brown's letter to Mr. Weizman said that Mr. Carter "is prepared to submit a special request to Congress for air base money, but it does not state how much is likely to be required."

Information sheets circulating within the government note that how fast the money will be needed depends heavily on whether both Negev airfields are built at once or one after the other.

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BOMB DESTROYS STATUE — The head from a statue of Italian war hero Damiano Chiesa rests amid the rubble of much of the rest of the statue after a powerful bomb explosion in Bolzano, Italy. No group immediately claimed responsibility for the explosion.

By Guerrillas With Boatload of Rockets

Israel Says It Foiled Eilat Raid

TEL AVIV, Oct. 1 (AP) — An Israeli gunboat in the Gulf of Aqaba intercepted and sank a Palestinian guerrilla boat as it was speeding north to attack the Israeli port of Eilat with rockets, the Israeli military said today.

The seaborne clash occurred yesterday afternoon as Eilat, Israel's southernmost city, filled up with tens of thousands of people on holiday for the Jewish New Year weekend. Hotels were booked solid and the beaches were crowded with campers.

The Israeli report said the guerrillas planned to shower the town with rocket fire and then detonate their boat, filled with explosives, on the shore.

It said the crew of the Israeli Navy boat captured seven guerrillas, three of them wounded. There was no report of any Israeli casualties.

According to the military account, the boat was spotted south of Dabab beach, 80 miles south of Eilat and 50 miles north of Sharm el-Sheikh, the southern tip of the Sinai Peninsula.

The Israeli patrol boat tried to intercept it, and its crew began maneuvering in an effort to escape. Warning shots were fired but the boat sped on and "the Navy boat was forced to fire at the boat in order to damage it. Cannonade fire from the Navy boat hit one of the explosive charges on the boat and it began to sink."

Before the ship sank, Israeli sailors boarded it and counted 42 122mm rockets and a "huge quantity of explosive material." Six of those aboard the boat were captured in the water and one was grabbed on the deck of the boat.

The report said the captives told interrogators that their plan was to fire the rockets at Eilat, then set the ship on a course to run aground on the Eilat beach, where its load of dynamite would explode.

The attack boat carried small rubber boats that the guerrillas planned to use to escape to the Jordanian port of Aqaba, five miles across the gulf from Eilat.

An Israeli Army spokesman said the captured boat belonged to the Palestinian guerrilla group El Fatah. The spokesman's office said it had no information on where the boat came from.

Palestinian guerrilla leaders have declared they will step up their war against Israel because of last month's Camp David agreements, which gave the way for a separate Israeli-Egyptian peace.

The 100-mile-long Gulf of Aqaba is Israel's only sea outlet to the south. Israeli patrol boats recently have been apprehending hashish smugglers in the gulf.

Last March, 11 Palestinian guerrillas came in by boat from the Mediterranean and launched a bloody attack along the highway between Haifa and Tel Aviv before being stopped by Israeli troops. Thirty-five Israelis died. After that attack, Israel launched a massive invasion of southern Lebanon to push Palestinian guerrillas away from the Israel-Lebanon border.

A Danger to Israel

Sovereign Palestine State Unacceptable, Begin Says

TEL AVIV, Oct. 1 (AP) — Israel would not tolerate a declaration of a Palestinian state by the autonomous authority slated to run the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, Prime Minister Menachem Begin said in an interview published today.

In the Maariv newspaper's edition for the Jewish New Year, Mr. Begin said that the Camp David accords would be violated by a declaration of an independent Palestinian state.

[Mr. Begin left a hospital today after a two-day rest.]

"We didn't agree to autonomy so that a Palestinian state would be created, meaning the danger of death for the well-being of the Jewish state," Mr. Begin said.

A sovereign state means a government, an army and diplomatic relations, he said. "All this the residents of Judea and Samaria — the West Bank — and Gaza cannot have because if they did, they would control not only their own fate, but our own future as well."

Letter to Carter

Mr. Begin said that Israeli law would apply to Jewish settlers in the West Bank but did not elaborate on how the autonomous authority's decrees would affect them. He said Israel would strengthen existing settlements and promised new Jewish settlements in

the West Bank following the signing of a peace treaty with Egypt.

"In my letter to President Carter I wrote to him that I did not agree to freeze settlements in Judea and Samaria for more than three months," Mr. Begin said, referring to Washington's claim that Mr. Begin promised at Camp David to halt Jewish settlements in the West Bank for five years.

Mr. Begin said that, even if the arrangements for Arab autonomy in the West Bank and Gaza are not completed in three months, "there is no reason Egypt should not sign a peace treaty with us."

Talks in Washington

From Wire Dispatches

CAIRO, Oct. 1 — Government sources confirmed today that Egyptian, Israeli and U.S. negotiators will meet Oct. 12 in Washington to start the talks that will lead to the signing of a peace treaty between Egypt and Israel.

The sources, who requested anonymity, said the talks had been expected to be held in Ismailia, but that it would be held in Washington instead to accommodate U.S. officials who will be participating.

The sources said that the negotiations would be held in a place flying a United Nations flag, as stipulated by the Camp David accords.

Hussein Wants U.S. Role, Redefined Mideast Pacts

(Continued from Page 1)

we will be at the end of any exercise."

If the answers were "unclear and we do not know where we are going and we are being taken too much for granted," he said, "then I am afraid this is not an acceptable situation."

King Hussein made it clear that before there is any decision to join negotiations, he would consult Arab states — presumably Syria and Saudi Arabia at the very least — and the Palestinians to seek their tacit, if not public, approval. He also hinted at a possible referendum in Jordan.

PLO Designation

Asked if he still felt bound by a 1974 Arab summit decision designating the Palestine Liberation Organization as the sole, legitimate representative of the Palestinian Arabs, he said: "I think it is immaterial — the PLO, other Palestinians — but the Palestinian people as a whole must be involved in any process leading to the establishment of peace."

He also reiterated that he had been "taken aback" by Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's failure to link progress on the Sinai with that of the West Bank and Gaza.

"I would have thought no Egyptian [Egyptian-Israeli] solution would have been completed until solutions would have been worked out elsewhere as well," he said.

Pressed to outline his fears of a

separate Egyptian-Israeli peace, he suggested that the majority of Arabs would feel they were "not treated fairly" and were "humiliated."

He added such an outcome would encourage thoughts that "there is no balance between Israel and the rest of the Arabs in the way we are looked upon by our friends, in particular in the United States."

Arab Contributions

"This Arab world is contributing so much to the rest of the world, in particular to the United States, in terms of the energy it produces, in terms of even stabilizing the world monetary system," he said. "Yet in reality there is a balance at looking at both sides in the dispute?"

Asked if he feared another Arab oil embargo, the king said: "Not necessarily," but he added, "I'm saying that many eruptions could occur... and the future of the entire world could be in jeopardy."

King Hussein is known to believe that Saudi Arabia and other oil-producing conservative Arab states have tended to underestimate the threat of violent change in the aftermath of Mr. Sadat's visit to Jerusalem last year.

Despite the Camp David accords, which the king said he did not feel bound by legally or morally because he had not been consulted in their formulation, he said he still believes in President Carter's "sincerity, in his determination to contribute his utmost" for a "just and durable peace."

Crackdown Set On Drug Abuse In U.S. Forces

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 (UPI) — In a crackdown on military drug abuse, Deputy Defense Secretary Charles Duncan has ordered that new urine testing will cover at least 60 percent of all 18-to-25-year-olds in the armed forces each year.

Establishment of quotas for the controversial testing was not mentioned when Mr. Duncan, on July 11, publicly ordered the widespread testing as part of a program designed to detect and rehabilitate military drug users.

The 60 percent rule was confirmed by John Johns, a newly appointed Pentagon drug-and-alcohol-abuse aide, who said in an interview that it would roughly double the present testing level and would include mass testing of entire units.

Random urine testing of all servicemen was ended two years ago by order of Congress.

In addition, many units had all but halted tests even on suspected users because some courts have barred drug-abuse discharges based on the findings.

The tests are highly unpopular among the troops and are disliked as well by many commanders, who regard them as largely ineffective and not worth the dissension they cause.

Moslem Strike Stops Business In Iran Cities

TEHRAN, Oct. 1 (UPI) — A protest strike called by the Moslem opposition closed thousands of shops, businesses and banks in Tehran today and almost shut down five other cities despite the military's warning that strikers would be tried in military courts.

There were no reports of violence or clashes during the strike, which was called by the Moslem opposition to protest an Iraqi police encirclement today of the opposition leader's house in Al Najaf, in central Iraq, for the eighth day.

Ayatollah Khomeini, an enemy of Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, has lived in exile in Iraq for 16 years. But the Iraqis, who reconciled their differences with Iran three years ago, are reported embarrassed by his intensified campaign against the shah.

Shortly before the strike began, a police officer and his driver were shot to death in the east Iranian holy city of Mashhad in what opposition sources termed retaliation for the officer's involvement in the arrest and torture of three youths some weeks ago.

The strike was observed in Tehran, Mashhad, Tabriz, Isfahan, Shiraz and Qom.

Talks Accepted In Sahara Feud

LONDON, Oct. 1 (AP) — Morocco has accepted the mediation of Nigeria and four African states to attempt a settlement of the Western Sahara problem. Lagos radio said yesterday. The other countries are Guinea, Ivory Coast, the Sudan and Tanzania.

The broadcast, monitored here, said King Hassan II announced in Rabat that his country and Mauritania, which hold a joint mandate over the territory, agreed to the mediation proposal of President Gaafar Nimeiri of the Sudan. Maj. Gen. Nimeiri is president of the Organization of African Unity.

Western Sahara was formerly Spanish. It was occupied by Moroccan and Mauritanian forces after Spain withdrew in February, 1976. The Algerian-backed Polisario nationalist guerrillas in the territory contest Moroccan and Mauritanian control and seek the creation of an independent state.

West Bank Leaders Give No Support to Peace Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

over by Jordan. Israel occupied it in 1967, establishing military government. Mevot, elected by local Arabs and paid by Jordan, run the cities. There are 700,000 Palestinian Arabs living in the West Bank.

First Step

Israel has not been pushing the peace plan. The Israelis are instead concentrating on a peace treaty with Egypt, a government official said he did not even know the first step required for setting the West Bank plan in motion.

The first step calls for Egyptian, Israeli and Jordanian delegations, with Palestinian Arabs represented in either the Egyptian or the Jordanian group, to set up an autonomous administration for the West Bank for a five-year interim period.

Later on, the same representatives — but with the Palestinians in

a delegation of their own — are to negotiate the kind of rule that the West Bank would have after the end of the five-year period.

The only people actively pushing the plan are the Americans, who have been meeting with well-placed West Bankers to explain advantages that the plan offers them.

'Independent State'

Both Israeli and American students of the autonomy plan have said that it would be possible for West Bank Arabs, if they cooperated, to use it to fashion an independent state.

A U.S. consular official in Jerusalem denied that the U.S. government had been pushing the concept of an independent entity. He said the United States had been planning to West Bankers that the Camp David framework:

- Is an improvement on the original Israeli autonomy plan, in that it calls for an autonomous West Bank to control its own security forces and for the withdrawal of the Israeli military governor as the top local official.
- Allows the West Bankers to take part in determining their own future and to demand their rights.

Lunch at Consulate

Five West Bank moderates — technocrats, attorneys and civic leaders — were invited to lunch at the consulate last week to hear the U.S. explanation. Two high officials of the State Department's Research and Intelligence Division in Washington were present.

The best word anyone had for the Camp David plan came later from Ramallah attorney Aziz Shehadeh, one of those at the consulate lunch. "There are positive elements," he said. "We are now deliberating among ourselves, but it is too early to tell whether people will be found to participate in the autonomy plan."

But Mr. Shehadeh, a longtime advocate of an independent state neither pro-Jordanian nor pro-PLO, has little support on the West Bank. The popular leaders, such as Mayayeh Khalaf, all favor the PLO.

And the differences group of West Bankers mistrust one another almost as much as they mistrust the Israelis. For them to get together to help implement a plan which the Israelis help design seems impossible. Most see it as a plot to exclude the PLO from leadership.

Los Angeles Times

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السلامة

As 'Zopfan' Resists 'Zogipan'

Communists Compete in Southeast Asia

By Henry Kamm

BANGKOK (NYT) — Zopfan is the rage in Southeast Asian diplomatic circles these days. It has caught on in China, and now Vietnam and the Soviet Union have discovered its charms.

The idea of Zopfan — Zone of Peace, Freedom and Neutrality — started in 1971 in Malaysia, and all the Communist powers hated it. They called it a treacherous U.S. device to cover Washington's imperialist and neocolonialist schemes. It is still not known exactly what he idea means, and that, perhaps, is why everybody now feels he can climb aboard.

The Southeast Asian non-Communist nations were pleased when the United States said from the outset that it liked Zopfan. They were happy last year when Peking gave it its blessing. But now that Vietnam has also come out in favor and the Soviet Union is chiming in with flattering background music,

the Association of Southeast Asian Nations — Indonesia, the Philippines, Singapore, Malaysia and Thailand — is worried.

Zopfan was devised when the ASEAN members came to the conclusion that the United States would not win the war in Indochina. Malaysia proposed, and the four others concurred, that Southeast Asia should become a Zone of Peace, Freedom and Neutrality. The notion proved popular as a diplomatic debating point but unwieldy on the tongue, and the acronym caught on.

Broad Goal

The United States endorsed the vague notion put forth by friendly Asian countries. Equally predictably, the Communist powers condemned it, since the sponsors were friends of the West. Endorsement and disapproval were always as general and unspecific as the notion itself.

"We don't know what it means, but we think it's a good notion to work for," a U.S. diplomat remarked. "We endorse it in principle, as a broad goal. But it depends on the specifics."

Zopfan led an uneventful diplomatic life, producing occasional endorsements or condemnations but taking on no specificity. Then last year China, under new leadership and eager to make friends in Asia, changed its stance on ASEAN and everything connected with it.

Peking depicted the association no longer as a U.S.-sponsored conspiracy but as a worthwhile Asian effort. Zopfan received China's blessing, while remaining as vague as before. Soon thereafter, the Soviet Union, not to be outdone in Southeast Asia, changed its position.

tion and criticized the association only for its incompleteness. Moscow suggested that Vietnam and Laos, who are Soviet allies, should also be members.

Out of the Blue

Hanoi, a severe critic in the past, also adopted a positive view. Then, last June, while ASEAN's foreign ministers were meeting in Thailand, Vietnam produced out of the blue a major diplomatic overture. It suggested to the non-Communist nations that this region be declared a Zone of Genuine Independence, Peace and Neutrality.

Zogipan was greeted with remarkable unease by the Zopfan countries. They saw it as a transparent attempt by Vietnam, locked in deep conflict with China, to insert itself into the ASEAN framework and maneuver the five members into a pro-Vietnamese and implicitly anti-Chinese posture.

Vietnam was challenged to produce clarification of the meaning of its concept, and much was made by officials of ASEAN countries of Vietnam's substitution of the notion of independence for that of freedom. Vietnam, while explaining the significance of its concept no more clearly than Zopfan has been defined, said that peace and neutrality were the key words and that all other words were negotiable.

Earlier this month, Premier Pham Van Dong of Vietnam came to Bangkok for his first stop on a tour of the ASEAN countries, an escalation of the Vietnamese effort to make friends before Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping of China sets out on a similar journey in November.

At Arm's Length

The formulation of a common "zone" concept was high on Mr. Dong's agenda. Thailand, encouraged by its ASEAN friends, was equally eager to keep Vietnam at arm's length from the organization.

With great diplomacy and strenuous discussions deep into the night, a compromise was reached. A joint declaration said that both sides had expressed "their respective views" that Southeast Asia should be "an area of peace, independence, freedom and neutrality." "Stability and prosperity" were thrown in as other desiderata, and Thailand insisted on adding a reiteration of its separate commitment to Zopfan.

This appears to have become association policy, because the Philippines followed the same approach during Mr. Dong's visit to Manila this week.

Zopfan, now a major diplomatic principle, has withstood the Vietnamese assault without becoming any more concrete. Diplomats are now girding for the Chinese siege that Mr. Teng is expected to lay.



Edgar Bergen and sidekicks, Charlie McCarthy, left, and Mortimer P. Snerd in a 1938 photograph.

Edgar Bergen, 75, Ventriloquist, Dies

(Continued from Page 1)

world's most famous ventriloquist, was best known for his routines with the brash, impudent McCarthy and the toothy, dimwit Snerd.

The ventriloquist and his friends made their radio debut in 1936, with the help of Rudy Valles, and by the following year were starring in their own show.

He parlayed his radio success into a career that stretched more than 30 years in a continuous run surpassed only by the late Bing Crosby and Amos 'n' Andy.

Charlie and Mr. Bergen traded quips with such famous entertainers as W. C. Fields, Don Ameche and John Barrymore.

The wise-cracking Charlie often ridiculed Mr. Bergen and accused him of an inability to throw his voice without moving his lips.

The ventriloquist and his wooden friends were successful in Hollywood, where they made a score of short films in addition to several million-dollar musicals such as "Goldwyn Follies" in 1938.

The next year Mr. Bergen's ventriloquial talent was used in two more films, "You Can't Cheat an Honest Man," with W. C. Fields, and "Charlie McCarthy, Detective."

These early films were followed by others such as "Look Who's Laughing," "Stage Door Canteen," and the 1944 opus, "Song of the Open Road," again with W. C. Fields.

McCarthy had a long-running feud with Fields and often asked the portly comedian, "Are you eating a tomato, or is that your nose?"

To which Fields would reply: "Why, you blockhead! I'm going to feed you into a pencil sharpener."

Mr. Bergen made ventriloquism popular in nightclubs and theaters, but it was in radio that he found the ideal medium. His efforts at television were never highly successful, although he enjoyed great popularity in TV specials and in countless guest appearances.

—BILL HAZLETT
© Los Angeles Times

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—BILL HAZLETT
© Los Angeles Times

88 Die on India Bus in Flooded Ravine

NEW DELHI, Oct. 1 (AP) — Eighty-eight persons were killed and 20 were injured when a bus plunged into a flooded ravine in West Bengal state 400 kilometers north of Calcutta today, United News of India reported.

Crowding of more than 100 persons onto a bus is common in India, with passengers clinging to the sides and roof of the vehicle.

Serge Obolensky, Pillar Of Society News Pages

NEW YORK, Oct. 1 (AP) — Serge Obolensky, 87, a Russian emigre and a fixture on the society pages in newspapers for decades, has died at his home in Grosse Pointe, Mich., after a six-week illness.

Mr. Obolensky headed his own public relations firm and maintained homes here and in Grosse Pointe. He died Friday night.

A member of one of czarist Russia's three oldest noble families, Mr. Obolensky was born in Czar'skoe Selo, the czar's summer estate 20 miles outside Saint Petersburg. Mr. Obolensky's son, Ivan, said the family had a "very distant" relationship to Czar Nicholas II, executed in 1917 during the Russian Revolution.

Mr. Obolensky was educated at Saint Petersburg University and at Christ College of Oxford University. His first wife was Princess Catherine, daughter of Alexander II who freed Russia's huge population of landless serfs. That marriage ended in divorce.

Battled Bolsheviks

During World War I, Mr. Obolensky served in the Russian cavalry against the Germans. He later battled the Bolsheviks in the service of the Imperial army before emigrating to Paris in 1920.

He later went to England where he met Alice Astor, daughter of the millionaire American financier John Jacob Astor. Mr. Obolensky and Miss Astor were wed June 24, 1924.

That marriage produced two children, Ivan, now an investment banker in New York City, and Sylvia, now Princess Sylvia Guirey, of London.

Mr. Obolensky became a naturalized U.S. citizen in 1931. During his early years in this country he worked at several jobs, one of which was for the Hilton Hotels as executive vice president in charge of international development.

Hotels which were redesigned and developed under his direction for Hilton and other firms include the St. Regis, the Plaza and the Sherry-Netherland, all in New York City. He also was the prime designer-developer of Paradise Island and its facilities in the Bahamas.

During World War II, Mr. Obolensky enlisted in the U.S. Army as a private and rose to the rank of colonel. He was at the time the oldest paratrooper in the Army.

Sobachi Yamaoka

TOKYO, Oct. 1 (UPI) — Sobachi Yamaoka, 71, the author of

"Shogun Tokugawa Ieyasu," one of the most acclaimed novels in post-war Japan, died yesterday of pneumonia at a Tokyo hospital.

Disillusioned by the experience of war while serving as a press officer in the Imperial Navy, Mr. Yamaoka decided to portray the history of the Japanese people through the medium of fiction.

The first portion of his book on Shogun Tokugawa, perhaps the best known military leader in the Edo period in the 17th century, first appeared in Japanese newspapers in 1950. The series lasted 18 years.

The book eventually sold more than 20 million copies. It and his other best sellers won Mr. Yamaoka numerous literary awards.

Atolls Nation Of Tiny Tuvalu Is Independent

FUNAFUTI, Tuvalu, Oct. 1 (AP) — The Union Jack was lowered for the last time today, ending 86 years of British rule over this tiny collection of atolls — known before 1975 as the Ellice Islands — which now becomes the world's newest nation, and one of its smallest.

Barefoot Tuvaluans in red lavala-vas (sarongs) shouted a traditional cheer which translates as "head of the turtle," as their own eight-starred blue flag went up for the first time just after midnight. Firecrackers lit the night sky as British, U.S. and Australian warships fired salutes in the lagoon off the one-square-mile atoll.

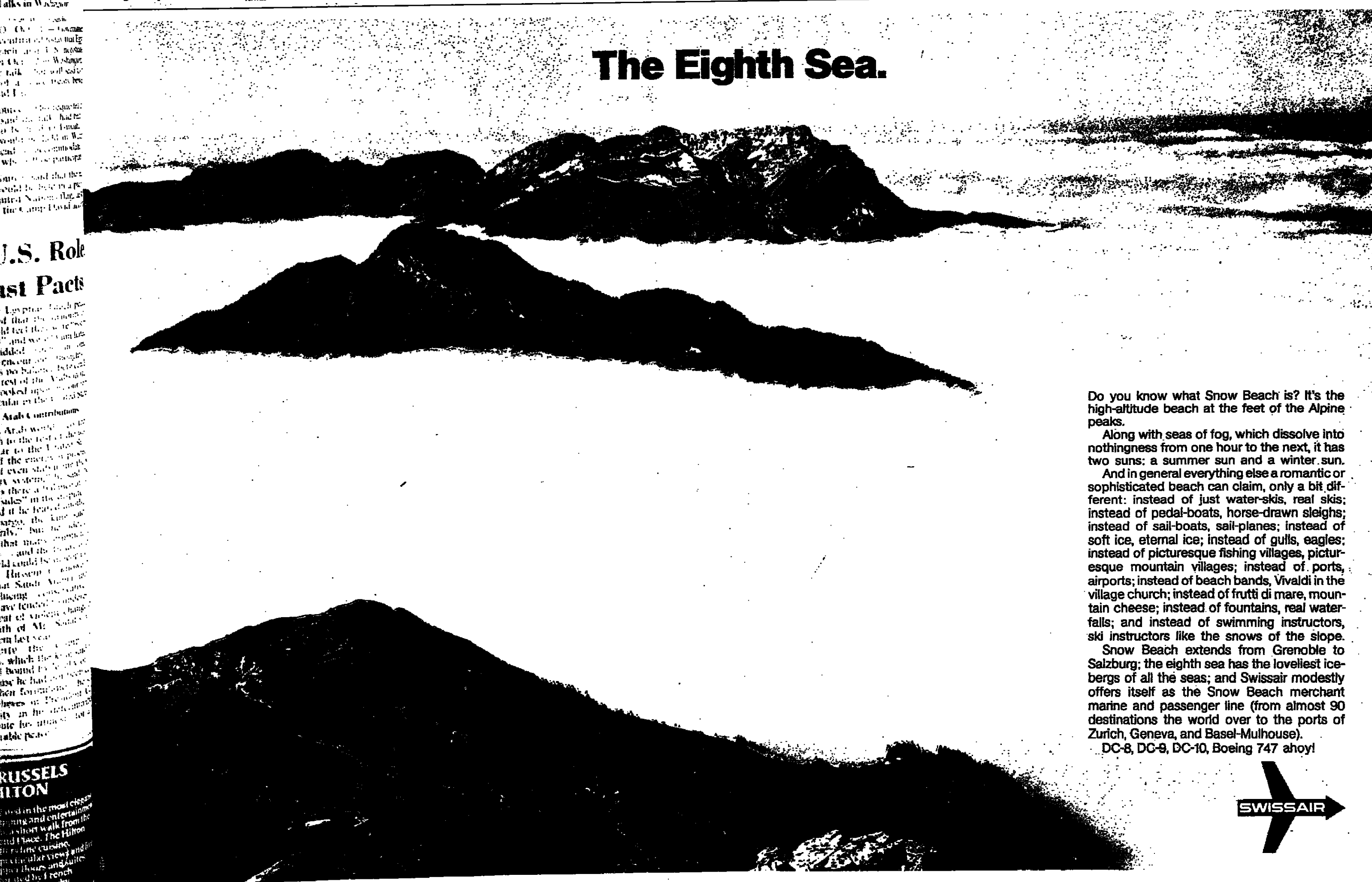
Princess Margaret, here to represent Queen Elizabeth, missed the festivities. She was confined to her bed aboard the New Zealand frigate Ottago with a 104th fever described as a flu-type ailment by the ship's surgeon. A New Zealand Air Force plane was sent from Fiji, 600 miles away, in case she had to be evacuated, but her condition was said to be satisfactory.

The 6,500 Tuvaluans, whose main income is from sale to collectors of their colorful stamps, will stay in the British Commonwealth. "People said we were silly to become independent," said new Prime Minister Teoipili Lauti, "but we hope to have a big future in fishing."

Dacca Chief to Visit Iran

DACCA, Bangladesh, Oct. 1 (AP) — President Ziaur Rahman leaves tomorrow on a five-day visit to Iran, Turkey and Romania.

The Eighth Sea.



Do you know what Snow Beach is? It's the high-altitude beach at the feet of the Alpine peaks.

Along with seas of fog, which dissolve into nothingness from one hour to the next, it has two suns: a summer sun and a winter sun.

And in general everything else a romantic or sophisticated beach can claim, only a bit different: instead of just water-skis, real skis; instead of pedal-boats, horse-drawn sleighs; instead of sail-boats, sail-planes; instead of soft ice, eternal ice; instead of gulls, eagles; instead of picturesque fishing villages, picturesque mountain villages; instead of ports, airports; instead of beach bands, Vivaldi in the village church; instead of frutti di mare, mountain cheese; instead of fountains, real waterfalls; and instead of swimming instructors, ski instructors like the snows of the slope.

Snow Beach extends from Grenoble to Salzburg; the eighth sea has the loveliest icebergs of all the seas; and Swissair modestly offers itself as the Snow Beach merchant marine and passenger line (from almost 90 destinations the world over to the ports of Zurich, Geneva, and Basel-Mulhouse).

DC-8, DC-9, DC-10, Boeing 747 ahoy!

SWISSAIR

The Riddle of South Africa

To replace one sturdy Afrikaner, the ailing John Vorster, as prime minister, South Africa's white minority government has chosen another, Defense Minister Pieter Willem (P.W.) Botha. Mr. Botha beat out Information Minister Connie Mulder on the second ballot. His margin was provided by the supporters of "liberal" foreign minister Roelof (Pik) Botha (no relation), who dropped out after the first ballot. Therein lies the riddle of white South Africa.

In a country that gave John Vorster a record victory in elections held less than a year ago, it is hardly a surprise that the National Party should replace him with someone in his mold. Mr. Vorster reflected the common Afrikaner determination to stay united as an ethnic community and to adjust to fiercely building internal and international pressures with as little loss of power and privilege as possible. P.W. Botha reflects the same determination. He is identified with two of the boldest Vorster policies. One was the intervention in Angola in 1975-76, a desperate and ill-fated effort to make common anti-communist cause in Africa with the United States. The other was the effort, continuing, to offer a limited slice of political power to the small colored and Asian communities to split them off from the majority blacks.

The new prime minister has been widely described as a hardliner. It is an image that no doubt accounts for some substantial part of his success in the National Party caucus. To be a hardliner among Afrikaners, however, is not to be irretrievably tied to hard-line

policies. Rather, it is to conduct policies, even moderate policies, that satisfy the Afrikaners' felt obligations to the Afrikaner community.

Pik Botha, outward-looking as befits a foreign secretary, evidently seemed to most of his peers too ready to accommodate international pressures; he was, too, a relative newcomer in party politics. Yet it is worth something that most of his supporters voted on the second ballot for P.W. Botha. The latter has the potential, if he demonstrates the requisite firmness, to make the accommodations in internal and external policies that Pik Botha seemed more obviously prepared to make.

The immediate test for the new prime minister is Namibia. John Vorster, in announcing his resignation, reversed his earlier decision to let the longtime South African colony move to independence under a United Nations framework negotiated by five Western powers. Mr. Vorster decided instead to move Namibia to independence under South Africa's own sponsorship — the recipe for international rejection of the result, for renewed guerrilla warfare and for new international efforts to isolate South Africa.

Can Prime Minister Botha find a way back to the conciliatory Namibian path on which Mr. Vorster had led South Africa before illness loosened his political grip? To the limited extent that it can, the United States should help him to do so. Few leaders have had to face a tougher challenge in their first days.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Oink-Oink Tax Bill

If reliability is a virtue, the U.S. Senate Finance Committee is a paragon. It can absolutely be relied upon to commit a series of fiscal outrages in the final weeks of every Congress. It has now finished work on a version of the tax-reduction bill that is, as usual, a museum of special breaks, dodges and intensely lobbied privileges. The mystic view holds that it is the fate of the Finance Committee to disgrace itself from time to time, to fulfill the higher purpose of illustrating that there is a real difference between good legislation and bad. The members of the committee, on the other hand, offer the more prosaic explanation that they are merely doing the will of the people. By that accounting, the will of the people as expressed in this bill requires tax bonanzas of varying dimensions for two big chicken farms, for people inheriting appreciated property, for Texas International Airlines, for the owners of tax-exempt bonds, for casinos and for the owners of "unitary hog-raising facilities," i.e., pig pens. As they say in the pig pens, oink-oink.

But the main issue is the enormous reduction in capital-gains taxes. It alone will cost the Treasury \$3 billion, mostly to the benefit of people with unusually high incomes. It's remarkable. A Congress heavily dominated by Democrats is now enacting into law a cherished piece of Republican orthodoxy — that it is best for the country to cut taxes from the top.

What is going on here? The explanation, we suspect, lies in the present high rates of inflation and in the prospect of low economic growth in the future. Inflation has greatly eroded the conventional savings of the middle class. But the prices of houses in most parts of the country are rising phenomenally. That leaves a great many families with much

less than they had expected in cash savings and pension rights — but much more in the value of their houses. To those families, the house is no longer merely a place to live. It represents most of their accumulated wealth, to be cashed in upon retirement. They regard the capital-gains tax as a major threat to the only form of savings that withstands inflation. But it is not only on houses that Congress is cutting the tax.

To increase economic growth and to improve standards of living, greater investment in business is crucial. Congress is now going to try to encourage it by cutting the capital-gains tax. Unfortunately, that is a grossly inefficient way to try to do it. Lower capital-gains rates will not only benefit the person who starts a new business, puts money into new equipment and creates new jobs. They will also reward the people who made money speculating in utterly nonproductive assets — gold, undeveloped land, antiques. A tax policy completely focused on economic growth would provide greater credits specifically for investment with, perhaps, advantages for new enterprises. Instead, oddly, this Congress is embracing the classic trickle-down theory.

Since large cuts in capital-gains taxes have now been written into both the Senate and House versions of the bill, it is pretty clear that the United States is about to get another demonstration of trickle down — and its well-known limitations. Congress is, evidently, reacting to the frustrations of economic policy in a time of poor performance. A good many people in Congress seem to have concluded that sophisticated modern economics has failed them, and they are reverting to older and cruder ideas.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

A Mideast Peace

The Knesset vote to withdraw Jewish settlements from Sinai was welcome affirmation that the majority in Israel now regard peace as more important than territory. Can the Israeli government be persuaded to apply this same principle to the more difficult issues still outstanding — the future of the West Bank, Jerusalem, Gaza and the Golan Heights? If not, Camp David is more likely to lead to war in the Middle East than to the comprehensive peace settlement which even some of the rejectionist anti-Sadat Arabs, notably Syria and the PLO, now clearly want

A proper role for the PLO in the peace negotiations and a genuine process of self-determination for the Palestinians, which includes their right to establish their own independent state, are the minimum that Arab moderates outside Egypt will accept in exchange for a full peace and recognition of Israel within its 1967 borders.

The PLO has to decide whether it will now officially give up its dream of recovering the

whole of Palestine, and recognize the state of Israel within its 1967 borders, an essential condition for effective American pressure on Israel to accept the PLO as a negotiating partner.

— From the Observer (London).

A Pope's Short Reign

Despite his tragically short reign, [Pope John Paul I] has earned a small but important niche in history. He will rightly be remembered as the smiling Pope. His smile was a visible sign of the inner man's joyous humility and goodness.

— From the Sunday Telegraph (London).

This is no time for the conclave of cardinals to play safe, to elect some clerical politician whose main asset is that he knows his way around the Curia. If they have the boldness which their faith demands they should break with safe tradition and elect a non-Italian of demonstrable quality.

— From the Sunday Express (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

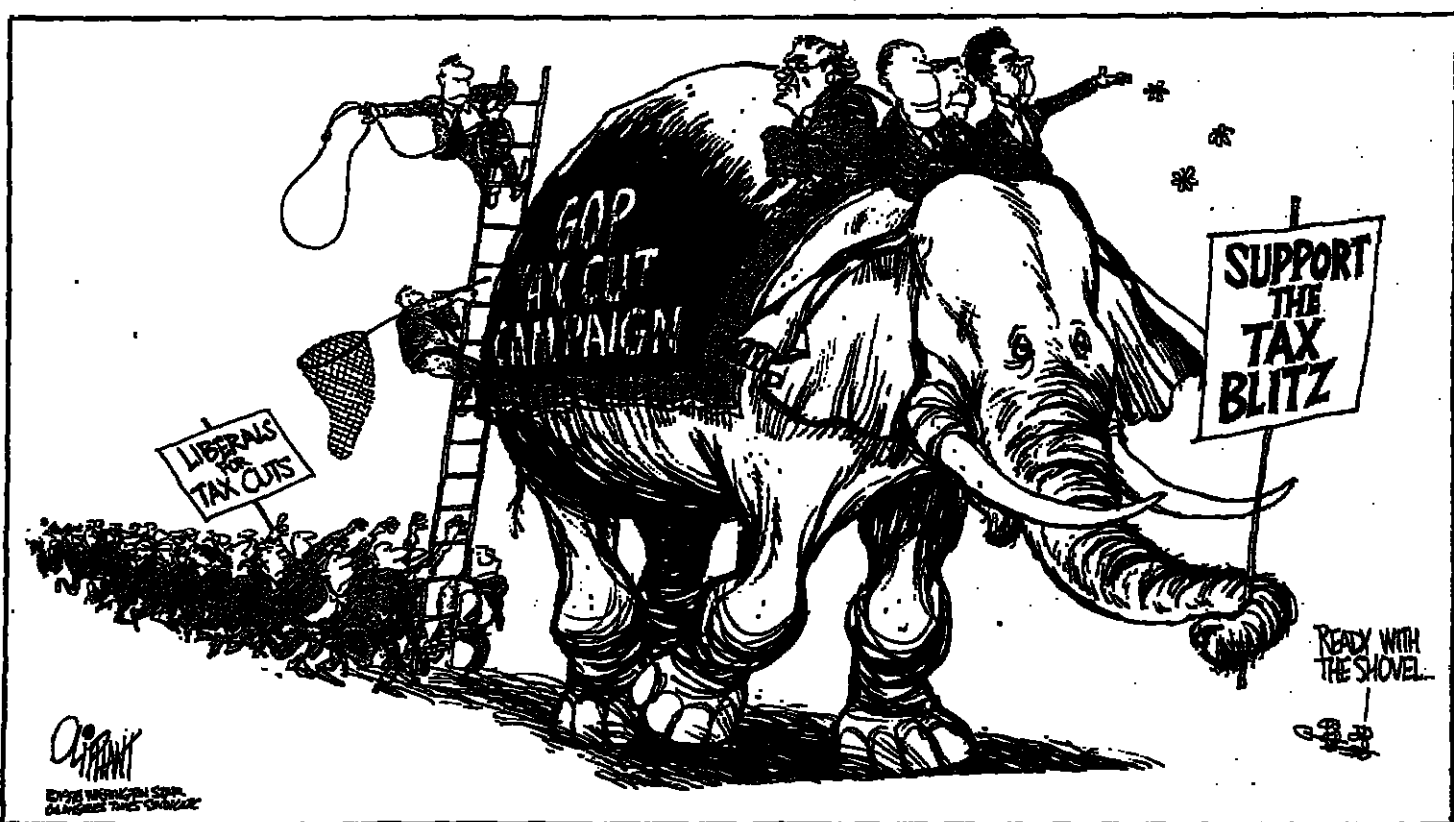
October 2, 1903

PARIS — Great numbers of Japanese troops have been embarking for Korea and for the Tsushima island garrison. It is also reported that Chinese laborers are preparing accommodations at Port Arthur for an additional 50,000 Russian troops. The Daily Mail believes Japan is preparing to hold Korea as a hostage for the Russian evacuation of Manchuria. As Russia asserts her right to protect the Manchurian railway by Russian troops, so Japan will assert her right to guard with troops her telegraphs in Korea. It need not necessarily lead to war.

Fifty Years Ago

October 2, 1928

BERLIN — The Communists and Social Democrats fought a pitched battle using knives, guns and bottles in an industrial suburb of Hamburg yesterday, leaving at least one person dead and several hundred wounded. Skirmishing began at the Municipal Council and quickly spread to prepared strongholds. Each side had an organized ambulance service to carry the wounded back from the firing line. About 3,000 men were engaged in this battle, in which police were helpless bystanders. The authorities have taken stringent measures to insure quiet in the future.



The French Version of William Simon

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON — René Monory, 55, a Frenchman who is the new minister of economy in the Giscard d'Estaing government, is not exactly the duplicate of William E. Simon, former U.S. secretary of the treasury, and self-appointed apostle of the free-enterprise system. Whereas Simon before his federal service was a multimillion-dollar bond salesman in New York, Monory was operating a "garage" in the small French town of Loudun.

But in terms of strict free-market philosophy, Monory will do as the French Bill Simon, until someone else comes along. A big, burly man without the finely honed university background of most men (including Giscard) who preceded him at the Rue de Rivoli post, Monory believes with a passion that the way to achieve economic growth is to let the free enterprise system take over.

Earned Respect

Handpicked by Prime Minister Raymond Barre, Monory — who was a total unknown on the French national scene — was jumped over the heads of an astonished French bureaucracy. He has grudgingly earned respect as he grappled not only with the French economy but with complicated international financial problems.

For years, Monory was a big wheel in Loudun. He was mayor, and held other local offices. His "garage" is really not that tiny an operation. He had a Peugeot dealership, a chain of local gas stations and a wholesale farm machinery business. And Madame Monory is still holding the fort for him in Loudun.

But now Monory is running the French economy. And as he told an international gathering here last week, his policy is to let the economy run itself. Well, almost. His intention "is to restore to executives full responsibility for management, thereby improving the efficiency of our enterprises."

And to give businesses a real chance to get government out of their hair, he deregulated at one stroke all industrial prices. Moreover, measures to stimulate stock market investments and encourage capital formation were introduced. It is a policy that would warm the cockles of every heart at the National Association of Manufacturers.

Bonn's Example

In an interview in his hotel suite, I asked Monory if the turnaround in French policy was motivated by Giscard's desire to match the West Germans' spectacular economic successes. Monory agrees that there is something to that notion.

"They have proved in West Germany (and so have you in the United States) that the free market is the most efficient way, and now France will prove it also. It provides the best chance for us to adapt to international conditions and competition," the minister said.

As to deregulation itself, Monory labeled it a "success," because prices increased by his estimate only 1 percent more than they would have if the controlled system had been kept.

In the view of West German Minister of Finance Hans Matthöfer, "Monory is smart, tough, gutsy, and an in-fighter." A good example is his decision to take on French industry, pampered and protected for years from competition within and without.

It's one thing to let management manage. Monory believes it's another to throw up too many barriers protecting industry. "To maintain international competition, I am prepared to fight against every possible temptation of French manufacturers to establish any kind of protectionism," he said.

Monory also promised to stimulate competition inside France, "which is a very difficult political task, because, of course, in 30 years of price controls, a lot of privileges have been established."

What's Changed — Except the Polls?

By Robert G. Kaiser

WASHINGTON — A liberal Democratic congressman from a large industrial state told a story the other day that helps explain why many in the House and Senate are not yet embracing the new conventional wisdom that the Camp David summit has saved Jimmy Carter's political skin.

The story involves public works — a special favor this congressman needed from the Army Corps of Engineers in his district. A matter of a few million dollars, an easy thing to do in the congressman's view.

Congressman's Story
"You know," the congressman recounted, "I should have been able to take care of this in one short meeting with Frank Moore." Carter's chief of congressional relations. "But I didn't even try. Frank Moore gives comments, and then they go up in smoke. He doesn't deliver. There's nobody down there [in the White House] you can sit down with and work out a problem like this one. You just can't count on them."

So this congressman — a man who has voted several times to support the president when that was not a popular thing to do — is looking for another solution to his problem, working through influential committees in the House.

Members of the House and Senate are like that about the Carter White House all the time. These are politicians talking, many of them envious of Jimmy Carter because he — not they — grabbed the biggest brass ring in the political game, and they are now angry at Carter because he cannot seem to keep the ring polished. It is difficult to find any politician in Congress who believes that Jimmy Carter is a good politician.

This is not the "optimum" issue that has had so much attention since the triumphal summit at Camp David. There seems little question that the president has done himself enormous good on that front.

Skills Demonstrated

Camp David demonstrated that Carter is an effective negotiator, a master of intricate detail and a man of nerve. Those are qualities that his associates have been attributing to him throughout his presidency, and the summit at last provided an opportunity for them to shine.

All those skills could contribute to effective political leadership, but none of them guarantee it, alone or together. That is Carter's problem. Before Camp David there were serious conversations among professional politicians in this town about the possibility that the Carter presidency might simply unravel during the coming year. According to one gloomy view, Carter's low standing in the polls could soon be accompanied by a period of run-

way inflation, a collapse of the strategic arms talks with the Russians (or defeat of an arms-control treaty in the Senate), a disastrous fall in the value of the dollar and — by 1980 — a serious challenge for the presidency from Gov. Edmund G. Brown Jr. of California or Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D-Mass., or both.

In fact, all of these remain possibilities — only the polls have changed. The congressman complaining about Frank Moore and the White House was speaking 10 days after Camp David.

The president's indifferent oratorical skills have not apparently been influenced by his triumph at the summit. Carter remains unable to count on the support of any member of the House or Senate out of simple loyalty or admiration — he and his colleagues have to win congressional votes one at a time, often by overcame deep skepticism. The world's bankers remain suspicious — and in some cases contemptuous — of the Carter presidency. They ran the dollar down another percent or so the day

after the successful completion of the Camp David summit, and conversations with participants in last week's International Monetary Fund meetings here suggest the dollar remains extremely vulnerable.

Gas-Bill Victory

In the long run, the administration's victory on the natural-gas bill may prove at least as important as Camp David in any resurrection of the president's standing, if there is to be one. Although the bill the Senate passed is a far cry from what Carter once said he wanted, winning that vote decisively was an unusual display of political leadership by the administration.

It depended on the White House effort to change the minds of senators who were inclined to vote against the complex bill for a combination of grand and parochial interests. In Congress, at least, that is what politics is about.

One of the shrewdest politicians in the Capitol is Sen. Abraham Ribicoff, D-Conn., who in 30 years has been a congressman, governor,

Cabinet secretary and senator. Ribicoff has a suggestion for Carter, based on his view of the president's few big victories in Congress this year (the Panama Canal treaties, the plane sales to the Middle East, the natural-gas bill).

Carter won those votes because he effectively made a case that each was in the national interest. Ribicoff believes. If he is to succeed in the future, the senator argues, Carter must fight only for similar reasons, abandoning his early, universalist hopes that his presidency could do all things for all Americans. Inflation and energy, says Ribicoff, are the only two issues that the president should worry about in 1978-79, plus a strategic arms treaty if he can negotiate one.

Whether or not this is the right prescription, it is a good example of the feelings in the Capitol about Carter's political fate. The consensus is that, despite Camp David, Carter's record thus far is dominated by his failure to exercise effective political leadership. Professional politicians sense that this is a potentially fatal failure.

Letters

Defensive Eating

I was astonished when I read Robert Musel's article entitled "The Conservative British Add Yoghurt to Their Diet" (THT, Sept. 26). And I'm afraid that he's a lot longer off the target. He gloomily points out that it is almost impossible to get Britlanders to change their eating habits. He should know that there are solid reasons for this state of affairs and the best way to glean them is by diligent study of Waverly Root's articles and by reading between the master's immortal lines.

First of all, eating habits are men's primary defensive weapon against the aggressions of his natural habitat. They are instinctual and not conditioned by advertising slogans. As the historian Thistlethwaite informed us, when Albion was animal skins and never washed their feet, they relished dandelion roots and slugs. This diet sufficed to meet their needs since they didn't work, slept most of the time, and merely required a little energy during the mating season in the spring. It was only when they were aggressed by the work ethic and the tax system that they began eating scones and other abominations.

If we peer over the Mason-Dixon line, we find that Southerners are prone to munch on black-eyed peas and corn pone. Why? Because black-eyed peas include body vapors which ward off predatory fire ants and corn pone provides an ample cushion for the absorption of suitably large quantities of bourbon whisky. What better way can

these poor souls adapt to their environment?

Now think about this, Mr. Musel: How many Southerners in Alaska chomp on black-eyed peas and corn pone? Furthermore, how many present-day Britons feed on toothsome dandelion roots and juicy slugs?

R. L. WHITBREAD.
Maisons Laffitte, France.

Trim the Fat

While one can hardly fault the anti-junk food views of John and Karen Hess, "Rising to the Defense of the Potato" (THT, Sept. 19), their home-cooked alternatives throw them out of the frying pan and into the fire.

They deplore fat as the "biggest ingredient in our processed diet" after sugar, yet they recommend potato recipes larded with bacon drippings, sausage drippings, goose fat, pork drippings, chicken fat, and at least two tablespoons of butter for each potato.

If health is at issue, why not recommend a low-fat substitute like margarine?

RANDOLPH HOBLER.
Zermatt, Switzerland.

Shrouded Issue

I read with interest George F. Will's column (THT, Sept. 20) about the Turin shroud. It is indeed a fascinating relic, and one can only hope that the scientific tests to be carried out reveal interesting new information about the real nature of the shroud.

However, I wonder if I am the

only person who worries about one question that seems to have been omitted from all the many stories about the Turin shroud in the past year or so. They all seem to assume that if the tests to be carried out show that the relic dates from Palestine in the time of Jesus, that it will be proof that it was his burial shroud. Surely, it will do nothing of the sort. Many people, perhaps thousands, would have been buried in shrouds, and the dating of this one can really prove nothing about the historical existence of Jesus, but merely act as a support for previously held subjective opinions on the matter.

THEODORE BURK.
Oxford, England.

Examining The Case Made by Salt Sellers

By W.F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK — The other day, bating around the subject of SALT 2 with Sen. George McGovern, I flushed out what emerged — 1 take — as the major paradox of the Salt Sellers, as Paul Nitze, former arms negotiator, secretary of the navy, and defense specialist, refers to them. It is this: On the one hand, the SALT people give us again and again, the argument of redundancy ("We have enough nuclear weapons right now to kill everybody in the world 20 times over" is the standard version). On the other hand, they tell us that if we do not sign a SALT agreement, the Soviet Union will proceed in the next three years — I cite Sen. McGovern's figures — to construct another 700 missiles.

The question is, why? Why would they build more weapons having more than enough already? An examination of exactly that question is the beginning of wisdom in the consideration of this horribly complicated business of arms control.

Axiomatic?

The planted axiom is: the fewer bombs, the less danger.

But that axiom, persuasive in the abstract, is not very useful in the current picture. If one could eliminate all weaponry with the exception, let us say, of bows and arrows, the scale of potential death in a world war would be greatly reduced. Although even then — a point not to be thrown away in disgust — it could easily be that there would be a world stockpile of arrows sufficient to kill everyone in the world 20 times.

Consider the converse proposition. Is it conceivable that to have more atom bombs is to have greater, rather than less security? Not only greater national security, but greater security against the prospect of having to fight a war in order to maintain that security?

It is precisely this point that such as Paul Nitze are in effect maintaining. Now to have more missiles does not necessarily mean more war. Consider: If you have one 1-megaton bomb, you have the firepower of 1,000 1-kiloton bombs. If (to argue ad absurdum) a country decides to arm itself with a single megaton bomb, you have, as they say, put all your eggs in a single basket. An aggressor would need only to take out that one bomb and you would be defenseless. If, on the other hand, you opted for 1,000 1-kiloton bombs, you would still have bomb strong enough to eviscerate large cities, but it would require 1,000 direct hits to put you out of action.

It is the perception of those who oppose the direction in which we are headed under SALT 2 that will be effectively prevented, by that protocol which will take us into 1981 but would instantly be the basis of any SALT 3 negotiations (the Russians would insist on the continuation of the protocol) from taking advantage of that proliferation of weapons that would discourage the Soviet Union from its current relentless pursuit of a counterforce capability.

Aiming Points

Even if we did not increase the number of weapons we now have, we would achieve substantially the same deterrent effect by the simple expedient of (brace yourself "MAPS-ALPS-ing" them. The acronym is jargon for increasing the potential number of aiming points. The equivalent is that entering, pistol in hand and with intent to kill, a totally dark room and hearing the voice: "Drop the gun, I've got you covered!" — as not knowing where that voice coming from, in what direction I fire my pistol. If we multiply by or even 10 times the number of silos, and if we keep moving at Minuteman from one silo to another, by random schedule, the Soviet Union cannot know which silo they would need to take out in order to take out our principal deterrent force. They would need to get all the silos, and the prospect of their doing that is slight, because although Soviet resources are great they are not infinite.

We have not seen the final shap of the SALT treaty, but President Carter has been in a let's-get-on-with-it mood, and it is vital to stimulate the public understanding of what to look for, and what is at stake.

Due to Pending Charges India Denies Mrs. Gandhi Passport for Visit to U.K.

By William Borders

NEW DELHI, Oct. 1 (NYT) — Mrs. Indira Gandhi wants to visit Britain, but the Indian government has so far refused to issue her a passport.

The former prime minister, who had to turn in her diplomatic passport after her electoral defeat in March of last year, has applied for a regular passport, as an ordinary citizen. But the government said that she is not entitled to one until the completion of various criminal cases that are pending against her, and that could be years.

"Of course it's political," Mrs. Gandhi said. "They are afraid that I'll go abroad and make speeches against this government, and in fact they are right. That is very likely what I would do."

Specifically, she has asked for permission to visit Britain next month, so that she can take part in observances there of the 89th anniversary of the birth of her father, former Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru.

Nehru's Following

Nehru, who died in 1964, was educated in Britain, and he has a large following there among the British and the growing Indian community. His birthday is celebrated every year.

"I don't see how it could hurt anything here if I go to help memorialize my father," the former prime minister said. "It's not as if it would take me very long to fly back from London, if they wanted me to appear in some courtroom here."

Mrs. Gandhi, who has become the leader of the major opposition party, has staged something of a political comeback during the 18 months since Morarji Desai and his

Janata party defeated her at the polls. She travels the country constantly, on an endless political quest — gravely inspecting the burned-out huts of untouchables near Bombay one day, wading the next day through flood waters in Uttar Pradesh to show, as she says, "that we care for the people even though we are out of the government."

At a national conference here this week, the leaders of her party, a faction of the old Congress party, urged Mrs. Gandhi to run in a by-election for a seat in Parliament this fall. Although she declined to say whether she would or not, many politicians saw it as the logical next step for the 60-year-old former prime minister.

In denying Mrs. Gandhi a passport, the government said that it is following the normal routine for a person accused of a crime in India. There are many allegations against her, growing out of the 11 years she was in office and especially the 18-month authoritarian period at the end of her term.

Main Challenges

These are the principal legal challenges that she is facing:

• The Parliament is considering a bill to set up a special court to try Mrs. Gandhi on broad charges of subversion of democracy. The constitutionality of such a process is now under review by the supreme court of India.

• Criminal charges were filed last summer, alleging that during the emergency period of 1975 and 1976 she illegally imprisoned opposition political leaders and harassed officials.

• There are also older charges of contempt, for refusing to cooperate with a judicial commission that was investigating her government, and corruption, for allegedly having coerced corporations into donating jeeps for use in her re-election campaign last year.

It was the charge relating to the jeeps, and another corruption charge that the government seems to have abandoned, that resulted in Mrs. Gandhi's spending one night in police custody a year ago, an experience that rebounded to her benefit politically.

Brzezinski to Visit Paris

PARIS, Oct. 1 (Reuters) — President Carter's special security adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski, will meet French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing here tomorrow to discuss world problems, a presidential aide said.



SOUTH KOREAN MIGHT — South Korea parades its recently disclosed long-range ground-to-ground missiles in central Seoul as part of the 30th Armed Forces Day yesterday. Other weapons displayed included domestically manufactured tanks, medium-range ground-to-ground missiles, anti-aircraft guns, field artillery and multiple-loaded rocket launchers.

'Chance Games' From Horse Races to Football

Grocery Gambling Lures U.S. Shoppers

By David Frazier

BOISE, Idaho (NYT) — Not all the gambling fever is in Atlantic City, N.J., or in Las Vegas. Supermarket and grocery chains across the United States are turning to an assortment of "chance games" to lure shoppers into their stores.

The games appeal to the taste for gambling and the hope of winning something for nothing. Shoppers can take a chance on videotaped horse races, Monday night football scores, or bingo, and prizes range from \$2 to \$2,000, depending on the game and the store. The odds are long, but it costs nothing extra to play.

According to Telecom Inc. of Chicago, the largest seller of games to supermarkets, the games are legal in all states except Utah, Ohio and parts of Maryland. None of the games requires someone to buy something to play — just entering the store is enough — and this keeps the games on the right side of the law. Under most state laws, a lottery involves "consideration," some sort of payment to play. Telecom offers "Let's Go to The

Races" as its biggest inducement, but also sells to supermarkets football games, and an animated roulette game.

In the horse-race promotion, when a customer passes the supermarket check stand, he is given a card with five "scratch-out" numbers, numbers coated with an opaque substance that is scratched off to reveal the digits. The numbers are tied to races that are shown on television on videotape. The winning card carries the number of the winning horse for that race.

"The supermarket chain purchases the videotapes, number cards, and store banners from us," Paul Eggleston, a Telecom spokesman, explained, "and the rest is up to them. They buy the local television time and pay off the winners."

It sounds easy, but the odds chart required by law shows that the chances of winning \$1,000 after two visits to the store are 1 in 1,000. Critics have contended that giveaway promotions such as lotteries or trading stamps carry a concealed cost because food prices

must be raised to cover the promotional outlays. But according to Telecom, the price of its promotions is much less than the cost of trading stamps, and the competitions can pay for themselves in increased sales.

Boise a 'Hot' Town

The popularity of the games can be startling. In Boise, currently a "hot" game town, shoppers run classified ads offering to share the prizes if someone has a specific bingo digit. (In the Albertson chain's bingo games, only a very few of certain numbers are printed and distributed.) It is also common to see contestants scanning the asphalt in supermarket parking lots looking for discarded numbers that would fill their bingo cards or to use for the horse-race games.

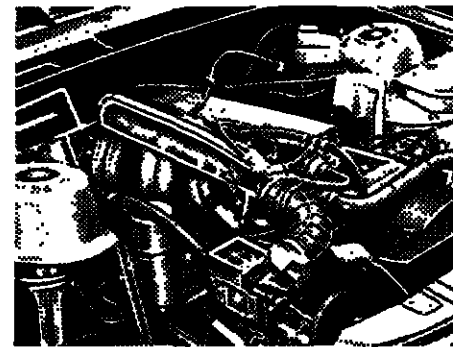
"It adds a little excitement to their shopping," said John Carley, Albertson's executive vice president.

Boise has two chains offering bingo, 30 independent stores and a co-op offering horse races, and a chain offering pro football.

The new Senator is the inevitable result of applying the principle of functionalism to the creation of a totally new automobile. Because its development was not restricted by previous ways of thinking, the new Senator represents a true challenge to existing concepts of what a luxury car should be.

Function determined the Senator's outer shape. Its purity of line is the result of wind tunnel aerodynamics: sleek and purposeful, with no unnecessary bulges or ornaments to slow passage. Once you see the Senator, you will understand that it simply has to perform the way it does.

And once you get into the Senator, you will be highly impressed with the spaciousness and comfort of its luxurious interior. Within its highly manoeuvrable exterior dimensions, it offers more than generous room for driver, passengers and luggage alike.



Drive the Senator and you will experience a reassuring combination of handling ease and tenacious road-holding resulting from a completely

new suspension system based on McPherson struts at the front and a fully independent design with double trailing links at the rear. At the same time, the Senator's agility ensures full enjoyment of the superlative performance generated by its free revving, high output 6-cylinder engines.

Adherence to the principle of functionalism has resulted in a precision German automobile that sets new standards for luxury and comfort combined with outstanding performance and roadholding.

You can experience the exciting new Senator for yourself at Opel dealers throughout Europe soon.

Senator. From time to time, even leadership positions must be reconsidered.

Timing Points

Two did not make it. We need to achieve substantial current effect. In the ALPS, then, we are rationing the number of the equivalent of the pistol in hand and kill. A totally different way of seeing the world. For you, we need to win when that is not in what direction. If we manage 10 times the number of if we keep moving from one side to the other, we cannot know what we need to take out. We need to take out the silos, and the prospect that is slight. In Soviet resources are not infinite.

We not seen the truth. ALT means, but has been in a long time, and it is only a public understanding look for, and what

tribune
Washington Post
Le Chuen
Marine Graham
Oct 2, 1978

Managing Editor
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Foreign Bonds

Canada \$179	97	Earth Bonds	99
Canada \$250	94	Earth 1977	99
France \$430	98/4	Earth 1979	99
France \$462	98/4	Earth 1981	99
France \$481	97/9	Earth 1983	99
France \$485	96/4	Finland 1980	99
France \$487	96/4	Finland 1982	99
France \$492	96/4	Finland 1984	99
France \$492	100/4	Finland 1986	99
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American Exchange Options

[illegible]

Consolidated Trading Of NYSE Listings

Week Ended Sept. 29, 1978

	Sales	High	Low	Last
Carrier Co	3,561,200	28 1/2	25 3/4	27 1/2

This week 123,610,000

Last week	18,200,000 s
1977 same week	91,600,000 s
1978 to date	5,575,400,713 s

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Phillies Clinch

Yankees Lose, Bosox Win; Playoff Today to End Race

NEW YORK, Oct. 1 (UPI) — Yankees' manager Tom Lawton said today that his team's season ended in defeat as the Boston Red Sox won the final game of the American League East division.

The Yankees lost to the Red Sox 5-2 in the final game of the season. The Yankees' season ended in defeat as the Boston Red Sox won the final game of the American League East division.

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The Red Sox picked up a pair of unearned runs in the fifth and two more on Rick Burdison's fifth homer in the seventh.

Jim Rice, the first AL player to amass 400 total bases in a season since Hall of Famer Joe DiMaggio in 1937, capped the Boston scoring with his 46th homer in the eighth.

That gave Rice 405 total bases for the season, in which he played in all 162 games.

Phillies 10, Pirates 9

In a National League game yesterday, winning pitcher Randy Lerch hit two home runs and Greg Luzinski and Richie Hebner combined for seven runs batted in a 10-9 victory for Philadelphia over Pittsburgh.

The Phillies' third consecutive victory trip to the playoffs, this time against Los Angeles. Luzinski's three-run homer provided a lead that was in doubt until Willie Stargel struck out with one in the ninth.

Stargel's grand slam had given the Pirates a 4-1 lead in the first inning.

Dodgers 7, Padres 0

At San Diego, Steve Garvey hit his 21st homer of the year in the first inning and Tommy John, Bob Welch and Terry Forster combined to pitch Los Angeles to a 7-0 triumph over San Diego to snap a four-game losing streak for the Dodgers.

John, the probable Los Angeles starter in the second game of the playoff series with Philadelphia Thursday, retired after the first five innings and received credit for his 17th victory in 27 decisions.

Cubs 7, Mets 5

At Chicago, a two-out, pinch-hit single by Gene Chisem highlighted a five-run eighth and powered Chicago to a 7-5 victory over New York.

The Mets led, 4-2, when pinch-hitter Scott Thompson led off the eighth for Chicago with a single and moved to third on Ivan De Jesus' single. One out later, Bill Hunter, one of baseball's best clutch pitchers and a major factor in the Yankees' late-season surge, was called upon to nail down the Yankees' third straight AL East title, but the veteran right-hander was starting with only three days' rest for the first time in two seasons and lasted only 1 1/2 innings.

A single by Rick Manning, who had three hits, and Thompson's 33rd homer staked the Indians to a 2-0 lead in the first but the Yankees bounced back to tie the score in their half of the inning.

Alexander, however, got the Indians the lead with his 26th homer to lead off the second and the blast touched off a four-run inning.

Hunter, considered to be older than his listed age of 38, pitched the Red Sox into the tie, allowing only singles by Roy Howell in the fourth inning and John Mayberry in the seventh.

At Kansas City, Randy McGilberry's throwing error allowed Dan Ford to score from second base, triggering a four-run, 11th-inning uprising that lifted Minnesota to a 7-3 victory over Kansas City.

McGilberry, 0-1, walked Ford to open the 11th and Glenn Adams was awarded first base on catcher's interference. Glen Borgmann followed with a bunt, which McGilberry threw into short right field.

Brewers 8, A's 5

At Oakland, Sixto Lezcano's three-run homer in the first inning and Charlie Moore's two-run single in the fifth powered Milwaukee to an 8-5 triumph over Oakland for Mike Caldwell's 22nd victory.

Tigers 5, Orioles 4

At Detroit, Jason Thompson's infield grounder scored John Woodenfrost to snap a 4-4 tie in the seventh, lifting Detroit to a 5-4 victory over Baltimore while spoiling Mike Flanagan's bid for his 20th victory.

Two magnates of New York State champagne, gifts of Yankee owner George Steinbrenner, sat on his locker stool as Figueroa, fighting back tears, discussed his victory.

"This is the biggest day of my life," he said. "It's like when Roberto Clemente got 3,000 hits. It's a proud day for Puerto Rico."

Figueroa said that his wife and five of his six brothers flew up from his Puerto Rican home Friday night to be on hand for the event. His sixth brother, who lives here, went to the airport to bring them in.

"They were all here at the game, all nervous like me," he said. "I was shaky before it started but when I walked around the field to the mound after warming up and they cheered me, I knew the people were behind me. They wanted me to win 20 games for myself and for Puerto Rico."

Close to Tears

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Buckner's second single and third RBI of the game scored Thompson, cutting the lead to 4-3. Dave Kingman then singled to right, scoring DeJesus with the tying run.

Reds 4, Braves 0

At Cincinnati, Fred Norman and Doug Bair combined on a six-hitter, giving Cincinnati a 4-0 victory over Atlanta to deprive Phil Niekro of his 20th victory.

Norman, 11-9, set a major-league record when he failed to go the distance in a game for the 31st consecutive time. The loss went to Niekro, 19-18.

Astros 7, Giants 4

At Houston, Jesus Alon had a pinch hit RBI single in the sixth and Reggie Baldwin added a two-run pinch single in the eighth, staking Houston to a 7-4 victory over San Francisco.

Tom Dixon, 7-11, worked the first six innings for Houston to get the victory.

Cardinals 6, Expos 1

At St. Louis, Jerry Morales, Ken Reitz and Steve Swisher drove in first-inning runs to support the six-hit pitching of John Demmy and pace St. Louis to a 6-1 victory over Montreal.

White Sox 5, Angels 4

In the American League, at Anaheim, Calif., Bob Melino's bloop single to center with one out in the ninth scored Eric Soderholm from second base with the run that gave Chicago a 5-4 victory over California.

Rangers 4, Mariners 1

At Seattle, left-hander Jon Matlack won his 15th victory and Bump Wills hit his ninth homer to pace Texas to a 4-1 triumph over Seattle. It was Texas' 18th victory in the last 22 games.

Twins 7, Royals 3

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Close to Tears



Philadelphia coach Tony Taylor charges onto the field as pitcher Ron Reed and catcher Bob Boone embrace after beating Pirates and clinching National League East division title.

Ferguson Throws 2 Touchdown Passes

Bills Hand Chiefs 4th Straight Loss, 28-13

BUFFALO, N.Y., Oct. 1 (AP) — Joe Ferguson passed for two touchdowns and Terry Miller and Curtis Brown each ran for a score as the Buffalo Bills defeated the Kansas City Chiefs, 28-13, today in the National Football League.

Ferguson went to Frank Lewis, the wide receiver on the other side, as the Bills roared back from a 6-0 first-quarter deficit created by Jan Stenerud's field goals of 42 and 27 yards.

The victory was Buffalo's second straight after three losses and extended the Chiefs' losing streak to four games.

Ferguson, getting full use out of Bobby Chandler for the first time since he hurt his knee in training camp, triggered a 21-point explosion in the last eight minutes of the second quarter, when he threw 20 yards to Chandler for the score that put the Bills ahead, 7-6.

After Miller's 8-yard burst up the middle missed the score to 14-6, Ferguson found Chandler again for 22 yards and another tally with 49 seconds left in the first half. In the third period, Brown ran 22 yards for Buffalo's fourth touchdown.

Ted Knight of the Chiefs ran 41 yards with 16 seconds left in the game to round out scoring.

Seahawks 28, Jets 17

At New York, Terry Bradshaw passed for three touchdowns, two to Lynn Swann, as Pittsburgh beat the New York Jets, 28-17.

Bradshaw completed 17 of 25 passes for 189 yards before suffering a jammed right knee in the closing minutes. He hit Swann on a 10-yard scoring pass in the first period, found John Stallworth on a 14-yarder to put Pittsburgh ahead to stay in the second quarter, then connected with Swann for 26 yards and a TD early in the third period.

Pittsburgh's other touchdown came on Sidney Thornton's 1-yard plunge midway in the third period.

Dolphins 24, Cardinals 10

At Miami, quarterback Don Strock gave a second chance by a penalty, threw a 45-yard touchdown pass to Nat Moore to break a 10-10 tie in the third quarter and Miami went on to claim a 24-10 victory over St. Louis.

Delvin Williams added a 1-yard touchdown in the fourth quarter and finished with 94 yards in 21 carries.

A 17-yard pass from Strock to Duane Harris set up the Williams' score. Strock finished the game with 143 yards, with one interception.

Vikings 24, Buccaneers 7

At Tampa, Fla., Fran Tarkenton mystified Tampa's defense with 20 pass completions, including a 21-yard touchdown strike to Sammy White, as Minnesota beat Tampa, 24-7.

The victory gave the Vikings a 3-2 record and revenge for a 16-0 defeat by the Bucs two weeks ago in Bloomington, Minn.

Tarkenton, an 18-year veteran, connected on 20 of 31 attempts for 208 yards against a Tampa defense ranked second in the league. He was without his favorite receiver, Chuck Foreman, who injured a knee in last week's 24-20 victory over Chicago.

Patriots 28, Chargers 23

At Foxboro, Mass., quarterback Steve Grogan scored on a 4-yard run with 31 seconds left as New England came from behind twice in the fourth quarter to beat San Diego, 28-23, spoiling Coach Don Coryell's NFL debut with the Chargers.

The Patriots (3-2) marched for the winning score in the last minute after San Diego had taken a 23-21 lead with two minutes left on Rolfe Bernick's 41-yard field goal.

Grogan and San Diego quarterback Dan Fouts both threw three touchdown passes.

Steve Bartkowski hit on a fourth-down pass play as Atlanta edged the New York Giants, 23-20.

Stanback's touchdown capped a 72-yard drive. The Giants had taken the lead earlier in the final quarter on two field goals by Joe Danelo.

Bartkowski, who completed 14 of 26 passes for 226 yards, threw a 21-yard pass to Wallace Francis before Stanback scored.

The Falcons' other scoring came on Bartkowski's 54-yard pass to Francis, who had seven catches for 157 yards, and on a 1-yard keeper by Bartkowski. The Falcons also recorded a safety in the second quarter, when Dewey McClain dropped New York quarterback Joe Pisarcik in the end zone.

Oilers 16, Browns 13

At Cleveland, Tony Fritsch kicked a 19-yard field goal with 14 seconds left to give Houston a 16-13 victory over Cleveland.

The Oilers got the final break of an error-filled game when fullback Mike Pruitt fumbled and linebacker Art Stitt recovered at the Cleveland 49 with 1:18 remaining.

NORMAN, Okla., Oct. 1 (UPI) — Junior halfback Billy Sims scored four touchdowns and rushed for 166 yards yesterday, pacing top-ranked Oklahoma to a 45-23 Big Eight Conference victory over Missouri.

Sims had scoring runs of 42 and 50 yards and twice scored on 1-yard dives. He also had a 78-yard touchdown run nullified by a penalty.

Sophomore halfback David Overstreet had the longest scoring run of the day, 64 yards, and halfback Jimmy Rogers scored the Sooners' other touchdown on a 3-yard run.

German-born kicker Uwe von Schamann, who set an NCAA record of 88 consecutive extra points with the first six kicks, also connected on a 54-yard field goal.

Ohio St. 34, Baylor 28

At Columbus, Ohio, freshman quarterback Art Schlichter ran for a touchdown and passed 51 yards to Doug Donley for another to rally Ohio State to a 34-28 victory over winless Baylor.

The victory, the Buckeyes' second against one loss, was the 200th at Ohio State for Coach Woody Hayes, making him the third coach to win that many games at one school.

At Birmingham, Ala., James Brooks rushed for 156 yards and Jorge Portella kicked three first-half field goals to boost Auburn to a 29-10 victory over Tennessee.

Tennessee, its running game neutralized by the Auburn defense, roared back at the start of the second half behind the running and passing of quarterback Jimmy Streeter, closing the gap to 16-10.

But Auburn put together two time-consuming scoring drives in the third and fourth quarters to put the game out of reach.

Notre Dame 10, Purdue 6

At South Bend, Ind., Jerome Heavens brought Notre Dame from behind with a 26-yard touchdown run and Joe Uris provided insurance with a 27-yard field goal after an interception gave the Fighting Irish their first win of the season, 10-6 over Purdue.

All of Notre Dame's points came in a span of 1:48 of the third period. Purdue had taken a 6-0 lead in the first half on field goals of 28 and 47 yards by Scott Sovereign.

Nebraska 69, Indiana 17

At Bloomington, Ind., L.M. Hipp ran for four touchdowns to lead a record-setting assault in Nebraska's 69-17 victory over Indiana.

In recording its third win in four games, Nebraska tallied the most points ever against Indiana, eclipsing the 68 run-up by Purdue in 1932.

Hipp, a junior tailback, scored three of Nebraska's first four touchdowns in the first period. Hipp gained 123 yards in 21 carries before leaving with five minutes left in the third period. He scored on runs of 9, 6, 6 and 9 yards. His four touchdowns and 24 points also set Indiana Stadium records.

Arkansas 21, Tulsa 13

At Fayetteville, Ark., Ben Cowins rushed for 118 yards and two touchdowns to spark Arkansas to a 21-13 victory over previously unbeaten Tulsa.

Cowins, a 6-foot, 190-pound senior, rushed 21 times for 118 yards and scored on runs of 24 and 2 yards. Tulsa's first touchdown came in the second quarter on a 2-yard run by Paul Robertson. The Hurricane scored again with two seconds left in the game on a 1-yard pass from quarterback Dave Rader to flanker Jerry Taylor.

Running back Jerry Eckwood finished the Arkansas scoring with a 5-yard run in the fourth quarter.

Army 21, Wash. St. 21

At West Point, N.Y., Army came back from a 21-7 halftime deficit and scored on a 2-point conversion

Audria Thompson, to lead Green Bay to a 35-14 victory over Detroit.

Whitehurst also ran a yard for a touchdown and completed 14 of 18 passes for 230 yards. His 43-yard pass to Thompson in the second period scored what proved to be the decisive touchdown.

Lion quarterbacks Greg Landry and Gary Danielson were sacked six times for 50 yards in losses.

Rams 26, Saints 20

At New Orleans, rookie kicker Frank Corral booted two fourth-quarter field goals, of 34 and 39 yards, after missing three earlier tries to give Los Angeles a 26-20 victory over New Orleans.

The Rams had scored in the first quarter, when Dwight Scales picked up a blocked punt and returned it 30 yards for a touchdown. Quarterback Pat Haden hit wide receiver Willie Miller with a 20-yard touchdown pass five minutes into the second half. Rod Perry scored later on a 28-yard interception return.

Quarterback Archie Manning threw three touchdown passes for the Saints.

Sims Scores 4 Touchdowns

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Trillion Trails

Alleged Easily Wins 2d Consecutive Arc

By Samuel Abt

PARIS, Oct. 1 (IHT) — Alleged, the 7-5 favorite, easily won the Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe, Europe's richest and most prestigious horse race, here today for the second successive year.

Well-rated by Lester Piggott, the 4-year-old Alleged finished two lengths ahead of Trillion, ridden by Willie Shoemaker, to capture the first prize, equivalent to \$275,000.

Dancing Maid, under Freddy Head, was another two lengths back in the 18-horse field over a mile and a half of soft turf.

Alleged was only the third horse to win the Arc consecutively and the first since the all-conquering Ribot in 1955 and 1956. Before that, only Tantieme, in 1950 and 1951, had accomplished the feat in the 57 runnings of the race.

The American-bred son of Hoist the Flag was never more than third around Longchamp race course this afternoon and pulled away smartly just into the long stretch. Trillion, another American-bred and another runner, finished well but never seemed capable of closing the gap with the victor.

"I never had to touch him with the whip," Piggott said afterward. "Everything went right."

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